

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 26 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 80 72

June 26 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 72

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.76

2957 日四十月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

大六廿月六年一五 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIANS' PROGRESS.

FURTHER SUCCESSES AT MALBORGHETTO AND MONTE NERO.

Enthusiastic Response to Munitions Appeal.

SIGNIFICANT BILL IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS TO THE FORE.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.
Of the 19,848 reformatory and industrial schoolboys serving in the British Forces, three have won Victoria Crosses, twenty the Distinguished Conduct Medal, twenty have been mentioned in despatches and eight have received commissions, while three have been decorated by France. Five hundred and thirty have been killed in action, sixty-two have died of wounds and 1,540 have been wounded. Sir John Simon has sent congratulations to the boys.

SOFT JOB MEN TO GO.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a remarkable debate was held in the Chamber yesterday. It contains measures punishing shirkers from safe billets and imposes penalties varying from two to five years on men in the army having soft jobs, and on protectors. It also provides that men indispensable in the manufacture of munitions and working in the public service, shall be removed from their posts.

ENGLAND A MUNITION FACTORY.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.
Reports from the English provinces testify to the enthusiasm the response to the appeal for munition workers. A thousand men straight from their labours were waiting to enrol at Liverpool when the bureau opened. Similar conditions ruled in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Cardiff, Manchester and other great centres. The universities are rallying to the appeal, and ammunition classes are being formed.

FRENCH REPORTS.

(Havas Telegrams.)

June 23.

French took row stands at 71.00.
Yesterday at Arras, on the heights of Meuse, at Woivre, and in the neighbourhood of the enemy's attempts. To-day we repulsed violent attacks on the same fronts, taking 142 prisoners. In the night we occupied Soudernach. In the Dardanelles the Allies captured Turkish trenches of the first line on an important front.
Petrograd.—In the Shavli region our cavalry carried out important transportation, and annihilated several platoons. In Tanew region we stormed at the point of the bayonet the Austrian position, killing a whole battalion and taking 840 prisoners. In the Dnieper region we carried several fortified works, taking 3,600 prisoners and machine guns.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO SMASH MALBORGHETTO FORTIFICATIONS.

June 25, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Italians are methodically and persistently progressing in the Tyrol. The Italian guns continue to smash the fortifications of Malborghetto. A communique says "we are still advancing in Montenegro, establishing positions across the Isonzo, gaining more and more ground. All the Austrian usual night attacks have been repulsed."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING ON THE DNIESTER.

June 25, 7.30 p.m.
A Petrograd communique says:—In the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg the enemy on Tuesday evening and all day on Wednesday sought with extraordinary persistence to advance along the Lemberg-Berejany railway, but our vigorous counter-attack baffled his attempts.

A desperate battle is proceeding along the front Jurawno-Demczkowitz, and is developing in our favour.
Great German forces crossed to the left of the Dniester on Wednesday morning in the Kozary district. They suffered enormous losses, and were driven back to the river. They were forced to act on the defensive under the most difficult conditions, partly crowded on islands in the river and partly clinging to the left bank.

Austrians crossed the left bank near Martynovo and Roudzviary, but an impetuous Russian counter-attack flung them back to the river. We had taken 1,740 prisoners up till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Austrians were desperately resisting in houses close to the river. Our heavy and light artillery was most effective here in these actions.

The Russians on Tuesday took the offensive on the Dniester, to the south-east of Nijidiff, and approached the strongly-fortified mount Bezymianna. After digging themselves in, the Russians at dawn on Wednesday furiously stormed the position. The enemy did not wait for the bayonet, but fled in disorder to the second line. The Russians, close on their heels, entered the works and bayoneted almost the whole of the garrison, and captured 212 prisoners which remained.

THE SULTAN OPERATED UPON.

June 24, 11.45 p.m.
A message received at Amsterdam from Constantinople says that the Sultan was successfully operated upon for stone in the bladder on the advice of a specialist summoned from Berlin.

NUNS AND NURSES KILLED.

June 24, 5.05 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—Cannonade has been ceaseless northward of Souchez. The Germans have re-bombarded Arras. The communique affirms that an ambulance of the Holy Sacrament suffered especially, and that nuns and nurses were killed. The Germans were quite unable to take the conquered ground in Lorraine.

The French, in the recent fighting along the Fecht, captured 25 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 638 men.

RUSSIA NOT WAR-WEARY.

June 25, 9.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Vorwaerts endeavours to give a clear picture of the situation in Russia, and says that to-day in Russia there is no sign of weariness. The people are patriotically supporting the Government's policy and the Government, in return, are not disinclined to offer concessions to the people.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF OUR MUNITIONS.

June 25, 9.20 p.m.
The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions of war opened on Thursday evening, when every Town Hall in the country became a recruiting depot and every Labour Bureau official a Recruiting Sergeant for Mr. Lloyd George's new Army of Munition Makers.

The Bureaux in the 27 London Boroughs were besieged with applicants.

The Scottish section of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers anticipated the provisions of the Munitions Bill, after the visit of their delegates to the Front, by enrolling a so-called War Squad for shell production. Over 8,000 applications were received to the 22nd inst.

Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary for War), in reply to Mr. E. Jardine, said that arrangements had been made to employ as officers and non-commissioned officers persons who were skilled in chemical analysis, etc., in duties in connection with poisonous gases, poisoned wells, new explosives, etc. Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry would be eligible for such Commissions.

MONTENEGRINS AGAIN ACTIVE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SCUTARI.

June 25, 2.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Montenegrin Army arrived on the outskirts of Scutari on the 22nd inst., after dispersing some hundreds of Albanians, who offered a weak resistance en route.

A Montenegrin tug seized two Austrian Lloyd ships and a coal-laden barge at Singiovanini Medina and took them to Antivari as prizes of war.

LUXEMBURG THREATENED WITH COMPLETE LACK OF BREAD.

June 25, 2.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bern reports that Luxembourg, threatened with a complete lack of bread, has appealed to Switzerland to help her. The latter has arranged to send fortnightly a supply of flour, the distribution of which will be under the supervision of a Swiss officer.

EMPLOYMENT FOR GERMAN PRISONERS.

June 25, 9.05 p.m.
The Government has decided to allow the German prisoners to assist in harvesting near the places of detention.

SEVEN TRAWLERS SUBMARINED.

June 25, 9.05 p.m.
Seven trawlers were torpedoed in the North Sea on Wednesday evening. A steamer picked up the crews of two of the vessels.

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS LARGE COMPENSATION TO AMERICA.

June 24, 10.30 p.m.
The British Government in a Memorandum details the steps taken to minimise inconvenience to neutral commerce, due to British restriction on enemy trade. It enumerates special concessions made to America, and mentions that a total of \$450,000 has been paid to American claimants which exceeds the amounts realised by the sale of cargoes.

NATIONAL RESOURCES TO BE REGISTERED.

June 24, 10.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that Mr. Long will next week introduce a Bill providing for a register of the national resources.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Seven more trawlers have been sunk in the North Sea by enemy submarines.

Commissions are to be provided for those skilled in Chemistry, etc., at Home.

An operation has been performed on the Sultan by a surgeon from Berlin.

In the way of compensation, Great Britain has paid America more than the cargo sold realised.

The enemy forces which crossed the Dniester suffered heavily at the hands of the Russians.

The Italians are making wonderful progress in the Tyrol and are smashing the fortifications of Malborghetto.

There has been wonderful recruiting in connection with the provision of skilled labour for the manufacture of munitions.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

The Censorate.

Mr. Tennant (Under Secretary for War), writing in reply to Sir W. Bull (U. Hammer Smith), says:—Several lady censors, British and foreign, have recently been discharged as being either incompetent or unsuitable for the work of the censorship of mails. The following are the details as to the censors now employed:—British, 480; Allies: Belgian 53, Russian 7, and French 4; total: British and Allies 544. Neutrals: Danish 12, Dutch 8, Norwegian 6, Portuguese 3, Swedish 3, Swiss 2, Italian 1, Spanish 1, and Moroccan 1; total of neutrals, 37. Grand total, 581.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, June 28.

Sale of Furniture, 10 Knutsford Terrace—G. E. Lammert.—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 29.

Sale of Household Furniture No. 9, Lee House St.—G. P. Lammert.—2.30.

Wednesday June 30.

Sale of Curios & Chins, G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Corinthian Yacht Club General meeting—9 p.m.

NOTICES

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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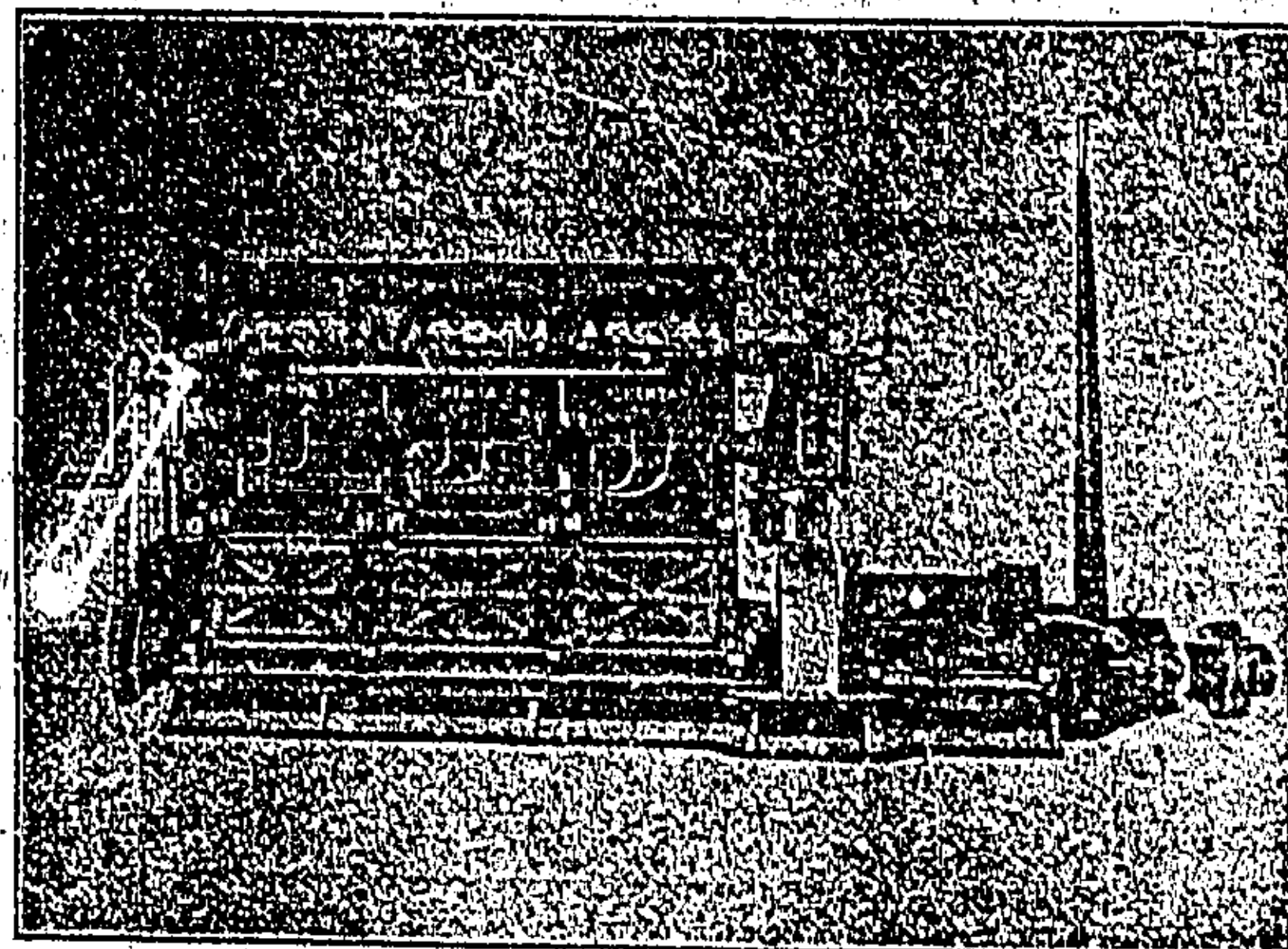
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

The Old Story.

And of musical "Ladies" are quiet by day and unquiet at midnight, and of all the old who cheerfully, and often now break the peace by day and night, a volume could be written but in such terms that one of the capacity of the print trade to cope with it. In the neighbourhood—that is, in the Ham Street—it is a highly practical, now was not so some years ago to hold Chinese "concerts" which last till two and three in the morning. A little Chinese cawling goes a long way, and incessant fiddling which accompanies it is almost a nuisance. There are laws in Hongkong and policemen, and police officers and magistrates. All the necessary paraphernalia is here. What is wanted now is a little official activity—and a little official menace in enforcing what believe to be a rule in all ordered cities that there shall be no noise "when all the town is sleeping," or at least no noise is calculated to disturb the rest of those who have to live for a living.

Daily Press.

Trading with the Enemy

In China.
At last the British Government has decided to definitely prohibit trading by British subjects with Subjects of the enemy resident in China, and the happenings in China have made it quite plain that this will be cordially welcomed by patriotic British merchants. Principal offenders are a spare firms in London and Manchester in view of the fact that Government long ago decided trading with enemy subjects in China to be "undesirable," actively encouraged British merchants to try to capture the foreign trade which Germans had before the outbreak of war, simply astounding that they should have been firms. Great Britain ready and anxious to continue trade relations with enemy firms in China, frustrating the declared policy. Judging from correspondence on the subject which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, ignorance of the conditions which obtain in China perhaps the best excuse that can be offered for the Manchester porters.

China Mail.

The Look-out for Submarine

Mr. John Gardiner, of F.Wood, the well-known inventor of the Gardiner submarine signaling system, has devised a method which promises to overcome the difficulty, as he ensures that the observer, comfortably seated, his telescope supported on a tripod in front of him, can be certain that the telescope or binocular glass will always be parallel to the face of the sea, irrespective of movement of the ship. He achieves this end by mounting a pedestal secured to the deck, and on this carried the seat, with the table support the telescope or binoculars on a standard, and the seat table are maintained truly horizontal relative to the sea surface the operation of a gyroscope. Moreover, the platform, with table, is automatically rotated slowly from left to right, and, *vice versa*, by the utilization of power for the gyroscope, so that the observer need only concentrate himself with keeping a look-out within the field given by the slowly-moving instrument. It will thus be seen that, irrespective of the movement of the ship due to sea-swell or waves, the look-out can scrutinize every part of the sea-surface within a compass by the telescope in movement to and fro.

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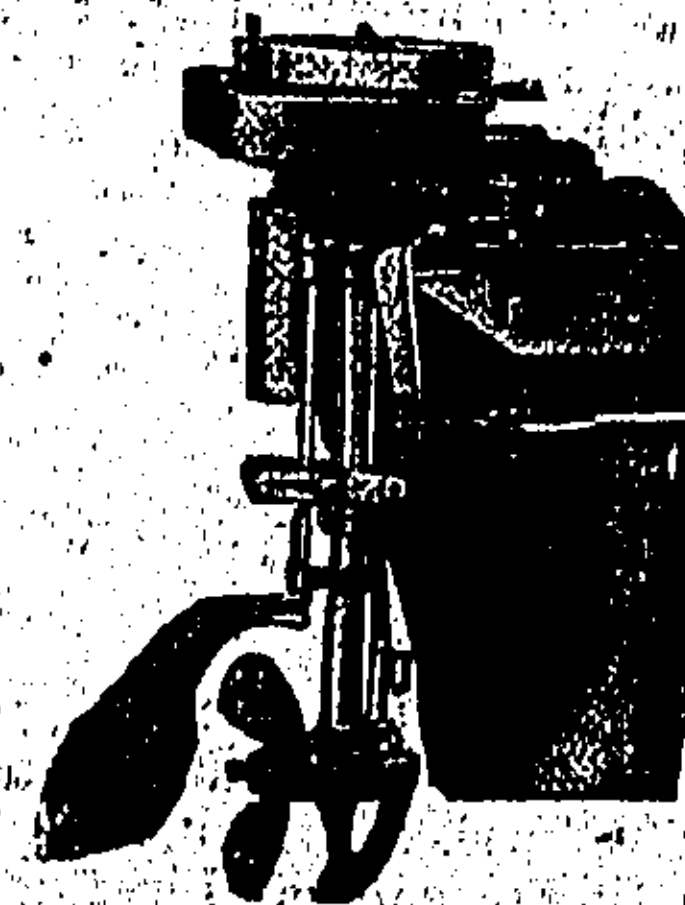
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cambridge Men at the Front. The Cambridge Review in its War list just published lists that 8,850 Cambridge men on active service. Up to May 228 had been killed in action by sickness, 253 had been wounded, and 85 are prisoners. Forty-four had been mentioned in despatches, 15 had won the S. O. 18 the Military Cross, and 2 the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

French Jesuits at the War. There were not less than 412 French Jesuits at the beginning of the war, serving in the French army, 203 in the armed service, 3 in the ambulance and 48 as chaplains. Out of this number, 11 have already fallen, 11 others are supposed to be dead, 31 have been wounded, 14 taken prisoners and four at last, released by the Germans, as unable, owing to their wounds, to do any military service.

Top Place. His many friends in the plant industry in the F.M.S. will be interested to learn that at an examination held at the Stirling Training College for officers the top place was taken by Mr. Merlin Lewis, of Caledonian Estate, Kuala Selangor, who went home with one of the Malayan Corporals last year. He obtained 38 marks out of a possible 400, and was personally congratulated by the G.O.C. the district, Mr. J. J. T. Jones.

A Shocking Accident in the F. M. S.

The Straits Echo learns that Mr. J. T. T. Jones, a younger brother of Mr. W. T. Jones, the well-known sporting agent, has been the victim of a shocking accident. He was caught up in the rubber machinery in the estates factory and the lower portion of his body so badly injured that he had to be removed by motor-car to Taiping Hospital in a condition which causes his friends grave anxiety. Dr. Cox, of the Bantur, accompanied him. The French Lawyer Killed. The Temps reports that the well-known professor of civil law at the Faculty of Bordeaux University, M. Cheneaux, who was 47 years old, had enlisted in the 1st Infantry Regiment, where he had just been appointed sub-lieutenant. He died shot through the head, at the moment when he was bending to attend to the wound of one of his soldiers, whom he had gone to pick up in front of the trenches.

Leaving for Home. Mr. Westergaard, the General Adviser in Siam, Mr. Westergaard and Master Aubrey Westergaard are leaving for home next month. Before he left for a trip to the west coast, the King of Siam said good-bye to Mr. Westergaard and bade him to her the Ratanakorn Order set in brilliant and a pair of sleeve links with his Majesty's monogram to Master Westergaard. His Majesty has also decorated Mr. Westergaard with the 1st Class of the Maha Paramaborn Order, which is the highest class of the White Elephant.—Exchange.

Hasty Marriage Notices. The war has hastened matrimony in many cases, but we think the notice of the wedding ceremony in the following instance reported from Calcutta last week is the shortest on record, says an Exchange.—Yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made for an order directing the Senior Marriage Registrar to marry Mr. Thomas Llewellyn Robyns, bachelor, and Miss Eileen de la Revere Catania, spinster, and to issue the usual marriage certificate without waiting for the expiration of four days after giving notice of the intended marriage. It was stated that Mr. Robyns, who was a young officer in the Indian Army, was ordered on Tuesday to leave for the front on the 8th (Thursday) and both Mr. Robyns and Miss Catania were anxious to be married before the former left. His lordship granted the application and directed the marriage to be performed and the certificate issued in the course of the day.

If you have lost your appetite, or if the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Polo.

London May 21.

Polo should have been in full swing now, but there can be no serious matches this season and those proposed are only to provide recreation and amusement for officers waiting to go to the front. Hurlingham, the headquarters of the game, has been converted into a big camp for cavalry. The extensive grounds, snugly hidden away by magnificent old trees near the Thames at Putney, has been covered with huts for the men, the stables are filled with war horses and the clubhouse is the home of the officers in charge of the troops. Hurlingham, quite close at hand, has been made to serve the same useful purpose, whilst on the Guards' ground, also at Putney, goal posts have been put up and it has become a soldiers' play ground. At both Hurlingham and Ranelagh, however, the No. 1 grounds have been reserved for the game whenever it may next be played. There was some play at Hurlingham last week-end between members of the club and officers of the 3rd County of London Yeomanry, but it was not very serious. In fact no count was kept of the goals scored. But properly organised matches are to be arranged later.

Boxers "Doing Their Bit."

"If you want to be a champion like me," said Lance Corporal Pat O'Keefe after his victory over Sgt. Blake in one of the fiercest boxing contests seen in London for some time "join the army." Made on the spur of the moment with the ready wit of the jovial Irishman the remark has become a catch phrase of great recruiting value amongst boxers. O'Keefe now says he is out to get 500 men for the 1st Surrey Rifles, the regiment to which he is attached, and with the powerful aid of the managers of the Ring, where boxing entertainments are given three times a week, his patriotic task seems likely to be readily achieved. A splendid beginning to the crusade was made when Dick Barge, the manager of the Ring, decided to enlist. Within two hours of the latter "taking the King's shilling", other prominent boxers including Roberts, the South Wales welter-weight, Duke Lynch, a clever feather-weight and Jack Goldswain, a former light-weight champion, followed his example whilst many of those who may be called the "hangers on" of the sport have made an equally ready response. Each performance at the Ring is now converted into a recruiting rally with a military band and speakers in attendance, and O'Keefe's total of 500 men for the Surrey Rifles is nearing completion. Dick Barge who won the light-weight championship as long ago as 1891 is 50 years of age, but he says "I

have no patience with those who tell me that fifty years and khaki will not blend. I have led an athletic life, and I am as fit to-day as a good many youths of twenty." Boxing continues to be a most popular sport in both branches of the service. At all the big camps competitions are encouraged and fostered by the officers, are arranged and each battalion has its crack. Professionals have been granted much liberty to take part in public matches, but that strict discipline is exercised is emphasised by the experience of Gas Platts who opposed Sgt. McCurker at Sheffield. It seems that Platts asked for permission to box McCurker, but it was refused and he took French leave. The result was that he was arrested by the civil police as he left the ring, and on the order of the Magistrate was handed over to the military authorities. Platts, who belongs to the 12th Yorks and Lancs. Regiment had also arranged to meet Dixie Kid at the Ring last Monday, but of course he was not allowed to keep the engagement.

The Football Fiasco.

The issue of the professional football clubs' balance sheets are unhappy reminders of the disasters of last season. No statement has yet been made showing a balance on the right side, and in some cases the losses are so serious that bankruptcy is threatened. Big and small clubs alike have suffered, and it is now clear that only those whose receipts were inflated by success in the cup tournament are free from financial worry. For the time being the public have been pleased to forget all about the game, but those responsible for its welfare are much concerned as to the future. It is realised that with the war in its present position a re-commencement in September would not be tolerated. That is the first important fact which has to be faced. Another is that clubs in their impoverished state could not possibly arrange fixtures under anything like the old conditions. Meanwhile all arrangements for next season are in abeyance. Still club managers are looking ahead striving to find some way out of their difficulties. "We may not be able to start next September," they say, "but what are we to do if the war allows us to begin say at the New Year?" In preparation for such a contingency I understand a well-considered scheme has already been prepared. With half the season gone it would not be possible to run the League competitions on the usual lines with home and home matches. To overcome this difficulty it is suggested that such League should be divided into geographical convenient divisions. In this way the fixture list would be cut down a half for each club. The rules applying to promotion and relegation could continue to be enforced while the leaders of each division of ten clubs would play a deciding match for the championship. It is a practical scheme, but nothing will be decided until the authorities meet in general conference in June, and then their action will be guided by the state of the war.

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WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer—Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age, experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references. "LEX" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

Escorting Germans from Singapore.

Says the Straits Times of June 18:—The prisoners' guard that went from here with the Germans to Australia were—although perhaps they did not know it—the first soldiers from the homeland to visit Australia since the Commonwealth celebrations in 1900. The Melbourne Herald got off the rails, however, when it referred to the Shropshires then in port as being on their way to "England from Singapore" and going to the front. This was in conjunction with a snapshot of a group of Shropshires and Lance-Corporal Carter, of the S. V. R., exchanging greetings with an Australian in uniform. Further allusion to the visitors describes their dress with "loose trunks—like those worn by the boy scouts" and proceeds: "The visitors looked smart and business-like. Short and compactly built, they were a sharp contrast to the tall loose-limbed Australians and both branches of the army impressed the people in the city as determined-looking men, fit for army service in the empire's interests."

Crown Prince's Dissolute Conduct.

The Evening News says that neutral travellers from Berlin state that the Crown Prince's behaviour is causing general indignation. His movements have been unchronicled by the newspapers since March, though previously he was applauded daily. The Crown Prince early in the campaign was associated with a Berlin danseuse. One day he was snap-shot sitting at a window with the woman in a dres-habille on his knee. Someone handed a copy of the photograph to the wife of the Crown Prince, who, immediately visited the Kaiser and complained of his flaunting his profligacy before the public. The Kaiser implored her

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chop Man Woh West Point, Singapore.

Jatkee, Haiphong. Kihengleong c/o Chop Jinlee, Singapore. Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Jenyuen, Shanghai. Poontong Gubilit Street, Shanghai. Ngiankee Bonham St. W. Swatow.

Kwangziangsang, Shanghai. Maute, Shanghai. R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 25th June, 1915.

Education at the Straits. Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes of the Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, the Hon. J. B. Blum, Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., said that when he first looked at the result received from Cambridge he confessed he was quite shocked to see the dreadful crabbing and beating Penang had given to Singapore. It was dreadful, no doubt, for Singapore, but Penang well deserved the praise, and of the schools in Penang he was glad to say that the Anglo-Chinese School administered the greatest share of the drubbing. The school then had every reason to be proud of the result and most particularly of the honours.—Straits Times.

to defer any rupture until the end of the war, but the irate Princess refused. Another report states that she has left Berlin. The Kaiser sent a letter rebuking his son, and received a disrespectful reply.

NOTICES.

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FIELD NOTES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT, Stanley Washburn 4.50
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BIRTH.

DONNITHORNE.—At 1, Morrison Hill, on June, 25th, 1915,
The wife of James H. Donnithorne, a Daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

ABOUT THE WAR LOAN.

The first big financial move of the present war was made when the Home Government declared its intention of issuing the new war loan. The original loan issued, repayable in 1925-28 was, if the term may be used in national crisis, a matter of expediency and as such it appears to be treated in the present proposal which is before the investing public of the Empire. But the second may be looked upon as the initial piece of heavy financial artillery which the Allies are to bring to bear upon the enemy. We speak advisedly when we say it is the first financial move, for supposing it were the last effort of Great Britain—and we know it is a long way from that—France, Russia and Italy, each in their turn would be capable of a similar loan, raised by similar means, if not good for quite so large a sum. If ever a nation spoke to another in terms too clear for mistake, Great Britain has, through the mouths of her ministers, backed by some of the ablest financiers of the world, spoken to Germany. It is not, however, within the province of this article to discuss the political aspect of the new loan, though that in itself is entrancing enough, nor to draw comparisons between one Empire that can still find voluntarily subscribed money and one which has even taken pledges of matrimony into pawn: we wish to deal solely with the loan, as a nation of shopkeepers should.

The new loan, bearing four and a half per cent and repayable between the years 1925-45, has, for the world at large, one huge message. The details of the issue, supplied us through the courtesy of Government House, show that the financial advisers of the Empire are so certain of victory that not only are they contemplating the repayment of whatever it may cost, but are ready to pay off that amount of ordinary Consols which may be converted into the new War Loan. In other words, apart from the actual money which the Government will receive in hard cash, the Government is prepared to redeem old stock on terms advantageous to the holder with a guarantee that whatever new issue comes into being through these means shall be paid off within the next thirty years. In a year of terrible stress, when to the lay mind such things seem impossible, the Government has come forward with an offer that means three things:—the placing of a new and valuable investment on the market, the reduction of former stock into one more valuable and more readily marketable, at a profit, and an undertaking that whatever money is raised and whatever stock is thus transferred shall be wiped off in thirty years.

As regards the terms on which old stock may be exchanged for the new, they are good enough to have called forth the unanimous praise of the business world, and after all that *knows*, and would be among the first to call out if there were anything wrong with the proposal. There obviously is not, and that to the ordinary average informed person, means that those well acquainted with affairs are pleased with things as they are going, and that hope for the future has turned to a certainty. These terms mean the opening of a source of wealth which has not been touched before—the smallest of small investors. What that is worth to the Government is not yet known, but the chances are that even those who have formed flattering opinions will be favourable surprised. We British may be a nation of shopkeepers but we descend from a race who peddled wares, with their measures in one hand and a sword in the other. Our soldiers may be mercenaries and our people too fond of sport, but when it comes down to a struggle in which a million tells his people, as Mr. Lloyd George did a while back, that the last hundred millions will count, it rather looks as if the business of war is in the hands of the right nation, one who issues a loan for a possible one thousand millions, but who doesn't want that sum at present. Why that in itself means that our men of affairs have put a prius to the war and closed the estimate for the cost of victory.

The Old Navigation Laws.

Our many sea-faring readers will have some interest in recalling the fact that the repeal of the former Navigation Acts is sixty-six years old to-day. Among the general public all too little is known of the history of our great mercantile marine. Many people think that it never came into existence till the end of the 18th Century while many others are of opinion that it dates no farther back than the founding of the East India Company. Not only is the service itself a very ancient one but even before the days of the First Parliament it was the subject of much law-making by successive kings. It is said that Richard Coeur de Lion was the first to draw up a definite and lengthy code of maritime law, and that, two hundred years later, Richard II added some important enactments. In 1551, Cromwell's Parliament passed an Act (subsequently ratified by Charles II) "for the encouraging of shipping," which restricted the importation and exportation of goods to or from Asia, Africa or America to English ships, "of which the masters, and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English."

Minor Acts were added and William of Orange finally consolidated the whole; and the code thus remained till June 26, 1849, giving extreme offence and creating inconvenience all round. Ship owners and masters were tied by the leg, as it were, and there was little hope of the mercantile marine's coming to its own while such restrictions lasted. Obviously the times when they cut the hardest were during Britain's various wars with France and Spain, when every British seaman available was wanted for the men-of-war. By the time the peace-gangs had taken all they wanted it was a sheer impossibility to get, for a merchant vessel, a crew three-fourths—or even a quarter—English, and the result was that much valuable trade was lost.

The New Army Cadet Scheme.

The wire announcing that alterations are being made as regards the admission of army candidates will meet with all round appreciation. The old arrangement was almost fatal, for it limited admission to Sandhurst or Woolwich to the sons of at least fairly well-to-do people, while it barred hundreds of athletic and brainy youngsters whose parents could not afford to send them into the army or to contribute to their support when they got there. The whole idea was the height of snobbishness and folly, inasmuch as it pre-supposed that the son of the rich man (even were he only a successful pawn-broker, or what the *Globe* once most deliciously called "an eminent plumber") was better fitted to hold the King's commission than the son of the poor country gentleman, the under-paid professional man, the small tradesman or the workman. The army—as the Boer war should have taught us, and as the present one evidently has done—is far too serious a thing to be played the fool with.

Exorbitant and Insolent Ricksha Coolies.

The thanks of the public are certainly due to the gentleman who was at the trouble, this morning, of coming forward to prosecute a ricksha coolie for demanding exorbitant fare. There are things which the police can take up for themselves, but there are others—the present case among them—in which they are bound to rely on the co-operation of the man in the street. The fare in question is known by most Kowloon people to be a five-cent one; many coolies get ten cents for it, rather, perhaps, because the perron using the ricksha happens to have nothing less than a ten-cent piece than for any other reason. But this is quite good enough to encourage the average coolie to demand double fare as his right, and to become cheeky when refused. The most surprised man in the court, we imagine, was the coolie himself when he found that, in the magistrate's opinion, his little bout of insolence was worth twenty-five dollars. These are the sentences we like to read about.

DAY BY DAY.

OH YET WE TRUST THAT, SOMEHOW, GOOD WILL BE THE FINAL GOAL OF ALL—TENNYSON.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 44 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yingtong to-morrow.
French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chili to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Luchow at 5 p.m.
Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$817½, sellers.
Hongkong Tramways.—\$4 95, buyers, 2 div.
Union Waterboat Co. Ltd.—\$17½, buyers.
Luzon.—\$35½, buyers.
China and Manila.—\$4.00, buyers.
Douglas.—\$53, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$116½, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 38½, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 97½, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 97/10d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 66th anniversary of the repeal of the Navigation Acts.

Cable Concessions.
On and after July 1, 1915, telegrams to and from Italy, Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland may be passed in Italian.
Dog Importation Prohibition.
No dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the day of June 27, 1915.

Winding Up Pettition.
A petition for the winding up of the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Ltd. has been directed to be heard in the Supreme Court on July 9 at 2.30 p.m.

Street Naming.
The new streets constructed in extension of Amoy and Swatow Lines will be known as Amoy and Swatow Streets and Amoy and Swatow Lines will be renamed Amoy and Swatow Streets.

Holiday next Thursday.
H. E. the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 7 of the Holiday Ordinances 1912, (Ordinance No. 5 of 1912) appointed, Thursday, July 1, 1915, to be observed as a General Holiday.

University Appointments.
The following appointments are notified in to-day's *Gazette*.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be Members of the Court of the University of Hongkong for a term of three years, with effect from October 16, 1914.

Mr. Ho Fook has been elected a Member of the Council of the University of Hongkong, for a term of three years, with effect from October 16, 1914.

The following gentlemen have been re-elected Members of the Council of the University of Hongkong, for a further term of three years:—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., and Mr. Evan Ormiston, with effect from October 16, 1914; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and Hon. Lau Chu Hak, from January 6, 1915.

HOUSEBOY SENT TO PRISON.

Smart Work by Police.
This morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Tin Fuk, alias Chi Fuk was charged with the theft of a gold watch, ring, and money to the total value of \$243. Evidence showed that the defendant was engaged a houseboy to Mr. Soall at the stables. Mr. Soall saw the defendant in the morning of Thursday, but an hour and a half later the defendant had disappeared as had also the goods mentioned in the charge. The hue and cry was raised and the defendant was found next day on the Praya Est. When tried, he admitted the theft and took the police to a house in West Point where the watch was found together with some new clothing that had been purchased with the stolen money. Defendant, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sent to prison for six months with four hours' stop.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE MUNITION MAKERS.

Progress of the British.

Knowing what they do now as to the extent to which their progress depends on plentiful ammunition, Britishers have got out of the way of expecting big successes or big advances in France and Belgium until such a time as their men can keep pace with the enemy where bombardments are concerned. This knowledge, however, renders all the more welcome such a wire as that received yesterday evening, which records the fine work done by our artillery and infantry. The fact that the artillery preparations can honestly be described as perfect, shows that already the improved conditions are beginning to work. Some time ago, it will be remembered, our men scored something of a triumph through the story's having been spread among the enemy that the British were out of ammunition.

German Demoralisation.

If Germany is laying up disappointments for herself in this manner it is little wonder that her troops showed themselves hopelessly demoralised in the fight described yesterday, as soon as it was made clear that our artillery-men were prepared for them. It will take better men than the Germans to stand up against such organisation and splendid combination as our men have been displaying. That the enemy is becoming more and more unnerved, hardly needs saying. The counter-attacks were, in this case, feeble and half-hearted, the prisoners (measuring our corn by German bushels) cried for mercy, while those of the enemy who could get away "made the usual signal of failure by a cannonade with gas shells." A confident army no more does these things than it fires on nuns, nurses and ambulances.

The Skilled Workers.

To such an army the news of the definite organisation on foot at Home in regard to shell-making will be somewhere near the last drop in an uncomfortably full cup. It is a splendid tribute to the Scottish engineers that, of themselves, they should have elected to participate the new Bill and start recruiting of their own accord; and the movement will go very far towards wiping out much of the past feeling of bitterness that the country not unnaturally harboured against the Trade Unions. London, always to the fore where any patriotic work is toward, has twenty-seven enlistment bureaux, and every one of these has got its hands full enrolling volunteers. Clearly the men at Home have made up their minds that the war shall end.

The Russians.

The loss of Lemberg seems a small thing beside the undoubted progress of the Russians in other directions. Just where the fiercest of the fighting has been—on the Dniester—is where they seem to have been most successful. Meanwhile the picture which the German *Vorwaerts* gives of the Russia of the hour shows plainly enough (the more so that it is drawn by an enemy) how our Ally regards the situation. Other German papers have represented the Russians as on the verge of revolution, of surrender, of seeking to make a separate peace, and Heaven knows what besides. To see a liar contradicted by one of his own side is always entertaining, and we feel uncharitably enough towards Germany at the present moment to hope that the words of her leading Socialist paper will spread and be well digested throughout the entire enemy country.

On the face of it Russia is more contented and more loyal at the present moment than she has ever been; and never before has there been so good an understanding between the Government and the Poles. The people know what they are fighting for and are able to fight more accurately than the Kaiser could wish to distinguish friend from enemies.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 26, 1890.)

The Dollar.
June 26.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/3½."

Heavy Rains.
June 20.—"The tremendous rains which have prevailed during the last forty-eight hours have fortunately, done comparatively little damage. A portion of a bank near the Naval Hospital gave way last night, although it had only been put up after the floods in May last year."

The Water Authority.
June 20.—"Chinese rate-payers are wondering what the title of the Water Authority, who is to make his debut under the provisions of the new Water Bill, will be. Some of them suppose it may be Shui Kwai, but we hardly think so. It would scarcely be sufficiently decorous. Shui Wong (water king), is much nearer the mark."

Hongkong and Australia.
June 21.—"As we years ago predicted would be the case, the passenger traffic between Australia and Hongkong is greatly on the increase. For some time past the steamers on the route, from both sides, have been largely patronised, and the Obingo, which arrived to-day, had a full complement of European passengers. The question may shortly arise whether a larger class of steamer than those now on the line has not become an absolute necessity."

The German Army.
June 23.—"The Army Bill is meeting with great opposition, especially the increase in the pay of officers. The Liberals insist upon the two years service."

East Africa.
June 23.—"In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir James Fergusson said that whilst the Anglo-German negotiations were pending, the status quo in East Africa will be maintained. Major Wisemann has arrived in Cairo, and professes at night at the tone of Mr. Stanley's speeches."

Chinese 'Getting at their Own.'
June 24.—"The Chinese are getting their own again. Nothing has been more noticeable of late than the way in which they are absorbing the building accommodation in the centre of the city. In Queen's Road West, almost up to the Clock Tower, whole rows of shops have been rented by them; Pottinger Street, D'Aguiar Street, and Upper Wynndham Street have been invaded and almost taken possession of, and whole streets of new houses up to the Commissioners Buildings have been erected for their accommodation. And the white man has scarce a place to lay his head."

England and Germany.
June 25.—"An Anglo-German Convention has been concluded by which Germany withdraws all claim to Witu and Somaliland and in exchange receives the island of Heligoland."

Cruelty to Animals.

June 25.—"The brutal manner in which pigs are shipped to and landed in Hongkong from ports in Hainan; packed in baskets and stacked tier upon tier in the holds of steamers, was again brought to the notice of the Magistrate at the Police Court this morning, when a petty trader appeared before Mr. Robinson in response to a summons charging him with being in possession of an unwholesome pig's carcass. His Worship, in ordering the defendant to pay a fine of \$20, remarked that undoubtedly a good number of pigs were landed here from vessels when quite dead, having been either suffocated or crushed on the voyage from southern ports, and that the flesh of a pig which had died either a natural or violent death was not considered as wholesome food within the strict reading of the Ordinance. Mr. Ladds Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the flesh of the pig in question would not be exactly unwholesome food, but that there was no doubt about the evil numbers of these quadrupeds, which were found dead upon the arrival of the vessel here, being sold cheaply for culinary purposes."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for June 26th, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—195 per cent, premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$68 per share, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company—\$70 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$125 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent, premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$37 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent, Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—2½ per cent, dis, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$167 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—par, buyers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$28 per share, sellers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$87 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$54 per share, sellers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.

HONGKONG PIERS.

Further Regulations Published.

There shall be added to the Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, says the *Government Gazette*, August 4, 1911, and published on page 538 of "the Regulations of Hongkong 1914," under the heading "Blake Pier" the following regulations:—
7. No person shall loiter on, or at the approaches to, the pier, so as to cause an obstruction.
8. No person shall throw or deposit any litter, paper, or rubbish upon the pier.
9. No person, except women, girls, and male children under 10 years of age, shall use seats reserved for women and children.
10. No person shall sit or stand on any part of the railings.
11. No person shall put his feet on or lie upon any seat.
12. No person shall fly any kites from the wharf.
13. All persons using the wharf shall conduct themselves in a quiet, decent, and orderly manner.
14. No person shall expectorate on the wharf.
15. No person not fully and properly clothed and shod shall occupy any seat.
16. No person shall loiter on, or at the approaches to, pier, so as to cause an obstruction.
17. No person shall throw or deposit any litter, paper or rubbish upon the wharf.
18. No produce shall be landed or loaded at or from any of the steps of the wharf, except the steps on the outside and Eastern side of the wharf.

NEW BOOKS.

Colonial Literary Notes.

London May 5.
Mr. H. G. Wells contributes an "ambiguous introduction" to a new volume in Mr. Unwin's Colonial Library bearing the somewhat strange and lengthy title of "Boon, The Mind of the Devil, and The Last Trump." In this volume is collected the table-talk of a deceased literary man, with some fragments of his unpublished work. George Boon, the author of irreproachable novels of world-wide fame, died during the war. The man himself was curiously unlike his published works. A philosopher, he wrote in secret, books which if published would have been his ruin, books which gave vent to his natural irresponsible humour. From these unpublished remains and from memories of many talks the present volume has been compiled by Boon's executor, Reginald Bliss. It is full of whimsical philosophy and banter, epitomises the prominent writers of the day, and touches upon nearly every phase of contemporary English life.

"In view," says Mr. Wells in his Introduction, "of the complications of the book market and the large simplicities of the public mind, I do hope that the reader will be able to see the reasonableness and the necessity of distinguishing between me and Mr. Reginald Bliss." Bliss is Bliss and Wells is Wells. And Bliss can write all sorts of things that Wells could not do.

Mr. Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library a novel by Mrs. A. M. Scott Moncrieff entitled "A Shadow of 57." It opens with a vivid account of an incident in the Indian Mutiny. In a moment of terror a young Englishwoman saves her life at the expense of that of her friend and hostess. The consequences of this action, of which she bitterly repents, influence in after years the destinies of her own son, and the son of the woman who died in her place. The greater part of the novel is concerned with the fortunes of these two men—brother officers in an Infantry regiment stationed in the Plains of India. The author writes with first-hand knowledge of the manners and customs of the Army in the East, and has intimate acquaintance with life in a military station.

A new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is "Marjory Mallory," a novel by Mr. Ivan Hodgkinson. In the ten years of Marjory Mallory's life that are related in the story there are three distinct influences: the influence of Sir John C. Awasby, the rising young politician who marries her, the influence of Alan Tremaine, the political journalist, the brilliant cosmopolitan who fascinates her by the fearlessness of his attitude towards life and his scorn of moral values as they are judged by his contemporaries; and that of Victor Dawney, the philosopher of Grosvenor Square. When quite young, Marjory discovers that she has a personality of her own which cannot allow her to accept life in the same easy spirit in which most women of her class accept it. She demands something more, something more in keeping with the heroic spirit, through whose brave mask she regards the life which is to bring her to much experience of sorrow and joy. Crawshaw, Tremaine, and Dawney in turn play the principal part in her life. In turn they attempt to help her to find herself.

Mr. Unwin is including in the Colonial Library a new edition of Gogol's famous novel "Dead Souls." Mr. Stephen Graham, who has done so much to help English readers to a better understanding of Russia, contributes an Introduction, in which he says: "Dead Souls," written by Gogol in the years 1837-8 and published in 1842, is the greatest humorous novel in the Russian language. It is the most popular book in Russia, and its appeal is world-wide. Even those who have but the remotest idea of Russia and Russian life are frankly amused when they read it. Because of its literary form it has been likened to "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Tom Jones," for the story is the story of a man wandering from house to house and

KOWLOON RICKSHA COOLIE FINED.

Both 'Exacting' and Insolent.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, a Kowloon ricksha coolie was charged at the instance of Dr. M. E. Asger with demanding more than his legal fare, and with using insulting language.

His Worship after hearing the evidence found there was an insufficiency of evidence to convict on the first charge, but found the defendant guilty on the second. In fining him \$25 he warned the man that if he came before him again for a similar offence he would be fined the maximum amount \$50.

town to town along the ways of his country. But it has a deeper human appeal than any of these volumes. It is more broadly humorous, but it is also more tender, more serious.

Mark Somers, the author of "The Bridge" has written a new novel "The Endless Quest" which is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. It is the story of a young man, Anthony Darrell, a dreamer without an aim, who is letting life slip through his fingers. A romantic and unconventional love affair brings him up sharply against realities, and he goes abroad to seek his fortune. The quickening effect on him of new countries, and the tragic surprise of his return home form the subject matter of the second part of the book, which contains almost singular and unexpected development of the situation reached in the first part.

In his new novel, "Windylow" which is now appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library Mr. Kine-ton Parkes depicts the effect of the impact of modern conditions on the inherited goodness of a primitive nature. The novel deals with the life of to-day as it is lived in remote parts of England. It is a study at first-hand, like all the author's work, and depicts the persistence through the generations of primitive passions and instincts. "Windylow" deals with the rapid degeneration of a youngish man, rich and, in his own country district, powerful. He is utterly selfish, unscrupulous, and sensual, the prey of his ancestral traits. As a foil to this, the author has drawn a gentle-minded young country squire, and the story is concerned with the rivalry of these two for a girl in the country town to which they resort for their business and pleasure.

The scene of "Where there are Women" by Marguerite and Armiger Birolay, a new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library, is laid at first in London, but the action is quickly transferred to India, where the characters are involved in exciting doings in and about the palace of a native ruler. This environment is so realistically depicted as to leave no doubt in the reader's mind that the authors are unusually conversant with Indian life and character. In the main, the plot centres round an English girl who, by a chain of ingenious circumstances, finds herself at first a willing and then an unwilling inmate of the royal residence. The host of difficulties in which she is involved and the manner of her extrication from them not only provide lively reading but some remarkable character drawing.

Mr. Richard Marsh's new story, "The Woman in the Car," which Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library, is a novel of mystery, a romance of crime, a problem to be solved; the old, old one—Who did it? A motor car is found in Pall Mall in the small hours of the morning—alone, deserted, no passenger, only the driver, and he dead. This is no common car, but one of the latest and most expensive productions of one of the most famous makers, and it is known who is the owner; but the owner knows nothing of how his car got there. The dead man, the driver, is not a professional; he is one of the most famous men in the City; how came he on the car, of whose whereabouts its owner knows nothing, dead? Here is the beginning of the problem. The threads entangle; each one holds Jones for the story of the reader, gripping him, never losing him till the problem is solved.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	...	Tons	295
"	2	...	"	313
"	3	...	"	322
"	4	...	"	296
"	5	...	"	287
"	6	...	"	320
"	7	...	"	299
"	8	...	"	319
"	9	...	"	293
"	10	...	"	289
"	11	...	"	337
"	12	...	"	287
"	13	...	"	256
"	14	...	"	301
"	15	...	"	303
"	16	...	"	283
"	17	...	"	284
"	18	...	"	257
"	19	...	"	256
"	20	...	"	298
"	21	...	"	250
"	22	...	"	263
"	23	...	"	262
"	24	...	"	270
"	25	...	"	272
Total to 25th inst.				7,182
Daily average				287.28

PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

To Sit in London.

The following is published in yesterday's Government Gazette: Downing Street, 4th May, 1915.

Sir,—In my telegram of the 21st of April, I had the honour to apprise you of the decision of His Majesty's Government that all equitable claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes detained or condemned by Prize Courts in His Majesty's overseas dominions other than self-governing dominions should be dealt with by the Prize Claims Committee in London.

The Committee was appointed "to receive and consider claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by order of Prize Courts and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for out of the Prize Funds." It has already dealt with claims of this nature in the United Kingdom.

The alternative of leaving all claims of the kind in question to be dealt with by the various local and Colonial governments has been fully considered; but it is felt that, although delay may from time to time be caused by bringing such cases before the Committee in this country, e.g., where the papers, books, and evidence are in India or one of the Colonies, delay of a similar nature must occasionally occur whatever procedure is adopted; nor does it follow that in the case of a ship or cargo in an Indian or Colonial port all the evidence necessary to the enquiry will also be available in or near that port.

It has been suggested that the place selected for the enquiry into every claim of this kind should be the one which would be likely to prove most convenient in each case. But it would be difficult, prior to investigation, to arrive at certainty on this point, and considerable correspondence would be necessary before it could be decided where the investigation should be held, while there might be cases in which the question would be the subject of controversy.

There would also be cases in which the port of condemnation would have no connection with the intended destination of the ship or cargo. In such cases none of the evidence would be available at the port of adjudication. For instance, a ship captured in the Atlantic might, for convenience, be taken either to a British port or to Gibraltar, Malta, or Halifax, and in none of the three last-named places would it be as convenient to deal with claims in respect of such a ship as in London.

It has also been suggested that, should separate bodies in different parts of the world be charged with the duty of dealing with these cases, general principles might be laid down for their guidance. It would, however, be very difficult, if not impossible, to lay down such principles until a large number of cases had formed the subject of enquiry.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
Soured SKIM MILK
STERILIZED
Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

The difficulty of formulating general principles at the present stage increases the risk, which must in any case exist, that the adjudication of such cases by separate bodies would result in diversity of decisions. In my opinion, uniformity in the decision of these claims, which in many cases involve very large sums of money, is of the utmost importance, and it is doubtful if any satisfactory degree of uniformity can be secured unless all these cases are adjudicated on by the Committee in England.

In all the circumstances, therefore, I am satisfied that it is advisable to refer these cases to the Prize Claims Committee in London.

I have, etc.,
L. HARCOURT.

NOTICES.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the third year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 30th June, 4th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest: a. All Magistrates Yamens. b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications. c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks. d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank coupon No. 1 of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of land tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

Owing to the increased cost of manufacture &c. it has been decided to raise the price of ice to 1½ cents per lb. as from 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915.

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 6 Queen's Road, Central, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 28th day of June, 1915, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1914.
- (2) To re-elect Directors.
- (3) To re-elect Auditors and
- (4) To transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By order,
S. C. FANE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

May Road Station will be open for traffic on and after Thursday July 1st.

Single fares from Upper or Lower Terminus 20 cents. Season tickets available for three months between the Lower Terminus and May Road—can be obtained on application at the Company's office at the following rates:

Gentlemen ... \$20.00
Ladies ... 10.00
Children ... 5.00
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

COOL AS A SEA BREEZE

The new idea and the true idea in Summer Underwear as exemplified by

B. V. D.

LOOSE FITTING

UNDERWEAR

and

SLEEPING SUITS

Obtainable at

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

FURNISHING FABRICS

INCLUDING

GRETONNES, CASEMENT CLOTHS, LINENS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.
As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA



RECORDS.

701	"NOCTURNE" in E Flat	Violin Solo.	Parlow
	"LIEBES FRUED"	"	"
703	"HOME SWEET HOME"	"	"
	"LAST ROSE OF SUMMER"	"	"
719	"GOOD BYE" (Toots)	"	"
	"SWEET GENEVIEVE"	"	"
722	"WALTZ" O Sharp (Chopin)	Piano	Godowski
	"PRELUDE" D Flat	"	"
724	"DARMEN" Overture	Sym. Orch.	"
	"MAGIC FIRE SCENE"	"	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 1322.

SPECIALITIES

BOLS

FINE OLD GENEVA & LIQUEURS.

CURACAO

CREME DE MENTHE

KUMMEL

MARASCHINO.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS ON THE MARKET.

SOLE AGENTS

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	9th July	30th June.
TAIYUAN		14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 22nd June.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 22nd June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 21, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 26th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 10.00 a.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Suí Tai, tons 1,651. | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kou \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 20,000 (THURS., 1st July, at noon. T. 16,000 (THURS., 15th July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye \$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 (TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 (THURS., 8th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurs Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 (FRI., 16th July, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 (TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,000 (MONDAY, 15th July.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 (MONDAY, 15th July.
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KOBE & Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 (FRIDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, and Kobe		\$Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 (WED., 30th June, at 10 a.m.
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Equipped with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons.	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	12th Aug.

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	27th June at d'light
HOIHOW	Singan	28th June at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TTSIN	Huichow	28th June at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	29th June, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	6th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation—amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 26th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilpanas	SHAI	24th June	JAVA	25th June
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	3rd July

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 13th July, at noon.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £88.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	29th June	17th July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenharn	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 27th June at 10 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 29th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 2nd July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Captain Jensen.

From the Siam Observer we learn that Capt. Jensen, of the Prometheus, is proceeding on well earned leave for six months. He leaves for home from Hongkong via Siberia. He is to be relieved by Capt. Hoen. Capt. Jensen is well-known to Bangkok traders and is very popular amongst the Chinese having been about 15 years on the coast of China of which he has spent eight years in the Bangkok-China trade. Capt. Berg, of the Hellas, has just celebrated his silver jubilee as a seafaring man. He has been at sea for the last twenty-five years and is not yet 40 years of age.

Japanese Shipbuilding. The expansion of shipbuilding in Japanese yards is reported to be greatly hampered by the dearth of materials. Steel, among others, commands double the figure paid before the war, though it can be obtained from America to some extent. Consequently the cost of new boats has greatly appreciated. The increase in the cost of new boats per ton being shown in the following table:—

Gross tonnage before the war, May 1915.

per boat.	yen	yen
1,000	155	190
2,000	130	160
3,000	120	150
5,000	145	180
7,000	140	170

As a natural consequence of the hostilities imports from Europe have been practically suspended, and Japanese shipbuilders are now suffering from lack of materials. The necessity of promoting home industries, in order that her shipbuilding may become perfectly self-supporting, has never been felt so keenly as at present. This matter is now under careful consideration, but it is very difficult to make any predictions regarding the result. Then, again, the building of steam trawlers, which was once a very prosperous industry in Japan, practically ceased owing to excessive production and a gradual decrease in the earnings of these vessels. But the adoption of oil motors in small fishing craft is showing steady progress, there being at present about 3,000 motor fishing vessels scattered all over Japan. The number of these is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and motor building has now become a very important industry. As to the mercantile, three 12,000-ton liners—the Sawa Maru, the Yatsuka Maru, and the Fuchimi Maru—built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European service—were completed during 1913, and three 7,500-ton cargo steamers, one fitted with geared turbines of 5,800 tons each, built on the Lherwood system, and also a large number of coasting steamers, were launched, while there was considerable activity in the building of small craft. Of new work now on hand there are two 10,000-ton steamers, one 7,500-ton steamer, and many others on the stocks at the principal shipyards, but with very little prospect of fresh orders in the immediate future. The year was, however, a record one in the history of Japanese shipbuilding, having exceeded all its predecessors in the matter of total output. The most important and most interesting vessel launched was the battleship Fuso, of 30,800 tons displacement. She was floated out of the new building dock at Kure in March. She carries twelve 14-in. guns in six turrets, all arranged on the centre line, and she is the largest and most powerful battleship now afloat. There are besides three sister ships under construction—the Yamashiro at Yokosuka Naval Yard; the Hinga at the Mitsui Bishi Works, Nagasaki; Dookyard, Kobe. All the guns are of purely Japanese design, and they are now in course of construction at the Kure Arsenal, and also at Muroran Steel Foundry in Hokaido. The engines of the vessels consist of turbines of the Brown-Curtis type, and with Japanese navy type water-tube boilers—excepting the Hinga, in which Parsons turbines are to be installed—the machinery is all being built in Japan. The materials used in the construction of the vessels are also supplied from the Imperial Steel Works at Wakematsu—Yokohama.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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ALEXANDRA CRAFT

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Sat., 26th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 26th June at 3 p.m.
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Sun., 27th June at d'light
SHANGHAI & Hankow	Fooksang	Wed., 30th June at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 2nd July at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Fri., 2nd July at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sat., 3rd July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outia	Laisang	Wed., 7th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	MonmouthshireEnd of June.
VIA VVER, STLE, Merionethshire	about 30th June.
TACOMA & PLAND		

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

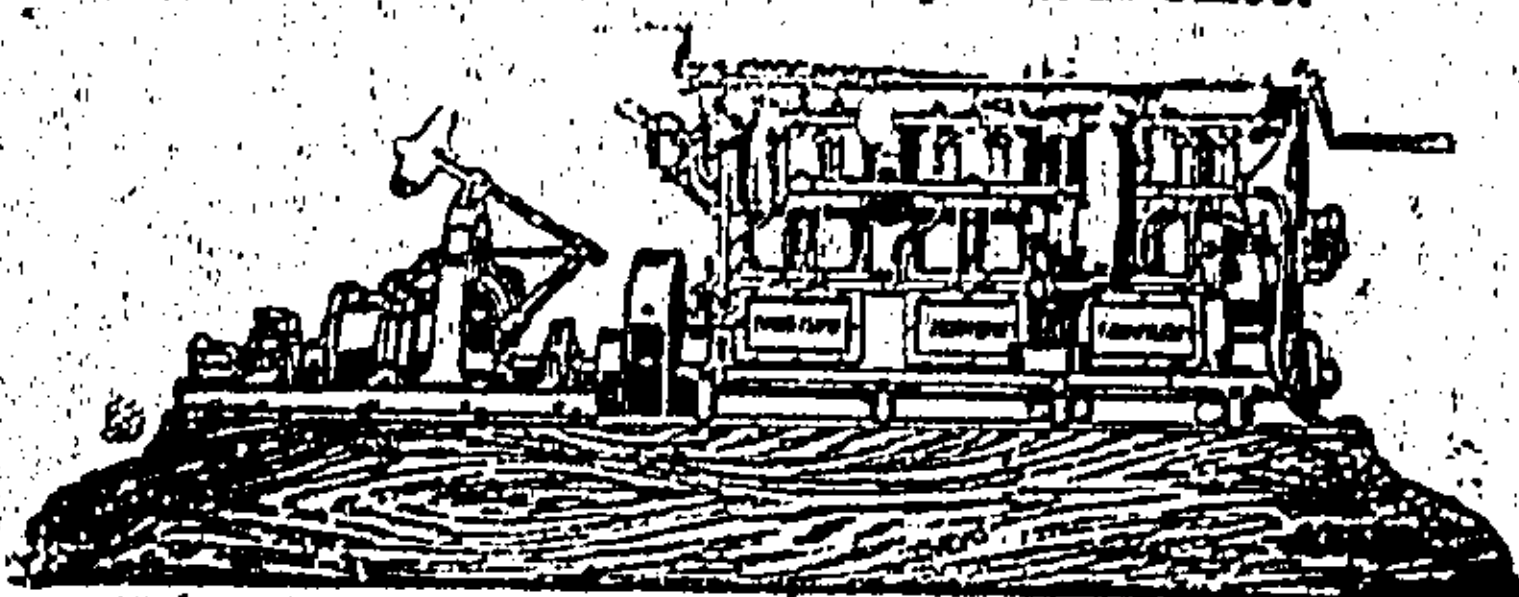
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	26, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	E. of June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, O'bo, &c.	Karmala	P. & O.	2, July
Marseilles & London	Q. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Tamba M.	O. S. K.	29, June
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Merionethshire	J. M. Co.	30, June
San Francisco	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	1, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
V'ia, T'ina via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	30, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	26, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	29, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	30, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	2, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, July
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	5, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Shanghai	Tijuanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijikarem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijlatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"SAIKAI MARU"

The above steamer will be despatched for San Francisco direct on or about the 1st July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on June 24th, at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must be taken the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered on 30th June at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, and examined on 30th June at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after 7th July, 1915.

K. DOI,

Asst. Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONTROSE."

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signer on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 2nd July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHOYSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 26th July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KWONGSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong about the 28th June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 29th June.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 3rd June, leaves for Pacific Ports June 30.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRA from New York via Manila is due at Hongkong on the 29th June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kwanglee, Chinese s.s. 1468, J. MoArthur, 19th June—Shanghai, 15th June, Gen.—Order.	
Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2735, T. Sakaki, 21st June—Moji—15th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3803, S. Nagase, 20th June—Shanghai, 17th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Promethes, Norw. s.s. 1924, M. Jensen, 20th June—Bangkok, 15th June, Rice—T. & Co.	
Duyman van Twist, Dut. s.s. 1240, R. de Weerd, 21st June—Singapore, General—J.C.J.L.	
Batavia, Br. s.s. 3354, W. J. Davis, 21st June—San Francisco, 25th ult., Kerosene in Bulk—S. O. & Co.	
Yuen-sang, Br. 1127, P. H. Koff, 22nd inst.—Manila, General—J. M. & Co.	
Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1424, R. J. Anderson, 22nd June—Singapore, 16th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1259, A. Hodgins, 22nd June—Saloon, 19th June, Rice—D. & Co.	
Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 13398, S. Togo, 23rd June—San Francisco, 23rd May, Gen.—T.K.K.	
Waishing, Br. s.s. 1470, M. Picknell, 23rd June—Hobhow, 22nd June, Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1350, H. Hashimoto, 23rd June—Swatow, 22nd June, Gen.—D. & Co.	
Gemini, Br. s.s. 1366, E. Jones, 24th June—Bangkok, 17th June, Rice—Order.	
Montrose, Br. s.s. 3884, D. Reid, 24th June—Singapore, 18th June, Gen.—D. & Co.	
Sazuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3722, B. Tsuda, 25th June—Moji, 19th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1986, T. A. Mitchell, 25th June—Singapore, 19th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 1356, G. H. Pennefather, 25th June—Manila, 22nd June, Gen.—B. & S.	

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
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Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
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Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	
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DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.	
Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.	
Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.	
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUOKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,939 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 6th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER ALL AT HIGH WATER	WIDTH OF DOCK
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	100	100
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	100	100
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	100	100
Fast Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100	100	100	100
WAIKONG-SUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	100	100	100	100
ARKHORE				
How Dock	100	100	100	100
London Dock	100	100	100	100

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

GERMANY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

EAST AND WEST.

An American View.

If one were to undertake to summarize in a single statement the salient detail of the April fighting, it would necessarily be by asserting that, for the first time in the Great War, Germany accepted the defensive role in the East and the West. For the first time in nine months of struggle, her efforts were confined to meeting and halting the offensive of her three great enemies, France, Russia, and Britain.

Such an assertion carries with it more than might appear at first. Bear in mind that the whole German military system is based upon the offensive, not the defensive, that Bernhardi and all his predecessors had preached the offensive as the only real method by which Germany could win; recall that hitherto Germany had rested in the West to redouble her energies in the East, and vice versa, and it becomes clear that, so far as it was now possible to judge, the weight of the numbers of her enemies was at last beginning to tell. The coming of British levies, the completion of the organisation of French reserves, the never-failing stream of Russian troops—these circumstances, fortified by the growing failure of Austrian resistance, were combining to force the Kaiser into the position of holding his own lines, not endeavouring to break those of his opponents.

Out of Germany, officially and unofficially, too, there began to flow new suggestions of a drawn battle, of a return to peace on terms far different from those which were in the minds of the Berlin populace when Von Kluck approached Paris, and Von Hindenburg won Tannenberg. Not yet was there any suggestion of a doubt as to German ability to maintain the defensive, to hold what she had won, to make a defence lasting over years, and exchanging a toll from her enemies in life and treasure beyond their endurance. But the dream of "world power" had vanished, patently vanished, however distant was the day when "down-fall," Bernhardi's alternative, would even be thought of in Berlin.

Coincident with the disclosure of this German frame of mind was the growing confidence revealed in official statements from Paris and London. A French review of the first six months of the campaign supplied a wealth of detail to demonstrate the deterioration of German armies under the terrible strain of earlier offensive operations, the frightful mortality among officers, the lessening efficiency of new levies. In the minds of French military observers, set forth in these statements, the German machine was beginning to crack under the strain.

British opinion was little different. To Field-Marshal Sir John French was attributed the assertion that an early end to the war was now to be expected. The British success at Neuve Chapelle, somewhat furnished by official admission of bad management which lessened the extent of the victory that might have been achieved, and increased the casualty list, was accepted as proof that the German line could be pierced, French and British observers alike agreed that the Allies had established a decisive superiority of numbers in the West, agreed in the declaration that Germany was already approaching the limit of her reserves and beginning to suffer

from the prodigality with which she had used up men and officers in her opening bids for decision West and East.

Such statements, necessarily partisan, could hardly be accepted as final, yet to support them was the unmistakable fact that for two months the Allies had been on the offensive. Champagne, Neuve Chapelle, St. Mihiel, Alsace, the stupendous conflict in the Carpathians following the fall of the fortress of Przemyśl—all were the result of the offensive moves of the Allies; in all of them advantages, losses or considerable, had been harvested by the foes of Germany. If no really conclusive or far-reaching success had been brought home from Flanders to Switzerland, in every case German power had been patently strained to retain a position or regain some portion of ground lost to Allied attack.

Przemyśl.

The surrender of Przemyśl, on March 22, was the most considerable triumph on the Allied side of the whole war, save for the defensive victory at the Marne. In a single hour the German assertion that Russian military power was on the verge of collapse vanished in thin air. Since Bapaume laid down his arms at Metz in 1870, Europe had seen no such triumph. Russian statistics reported the capture of 30,000 officers, 117,000 men, 1010 cannon. At Antwerp, Germany had captured a fortress, not an army; at Przemyśl, Russia had taken a host and fortress at one blow.

On the moral side it was impossible to exaggerate the effect of the Russian victory. All German efforts in the stupendous winter campaign toward the Vistula and the Niemen had been directed to an effort to break Russian hold upon Galicia. The huge losses at Lodz and at the Bzura, the splendid victory at the Masurian Lakes, had been attempts to compel the Russians to recall from Galicia the masses which were beating down Austrian military power. The failure of all this effort, both to relieve Austria and to take Warsaw and the line of the Vistula, was now clear.

On the military side the effect was even greater. While Austria held Przemyśl, which commanded the main trunk line east and west in Galicia, Russian communications were interrupted, Russian armies along the Carpathians in peril. At Vicksburg Grant had to deal with Pemberton in his front, with Johnston in his rear. The parallel was perfect, the outcome identical. What the Mississippi was to the North, the Cracow-Lemberg railroad was to Russia. With the loss of Vicksburg the Southern frontier recoiled to the eastward; Grant resumed his work at Chattanooga, the Grand Duke Nicholas at the Carpathians.

Russian victory automatically released above 200,000 veteran troops for active service at the true front, the mountain ridges to the west. How grave was the necessity of the two Kaisers to prevent such a release, their combined efforts in recent months had demonstrated. Apart from the tremendous efforts of the Germans in Poland and East Prussia, the German General Staff had sought directly to aid the Austrians. German corps had been sent to Bukovina, had flowed back over the Carpathians and taken the capital, Czernowitz, had

turned north toward Lemberg and, approaching Stanislau and Halicz in a wide, swinging attempt to envelop the Russians, had crossed the Dniester and the Pruth.

Other German corps had made their appearance on the crests of the Carpathians, and, with their help, the Russians had been pushed east to the foothills of these mountains. In December a sortie from Przemyśl had brought the two Austrian armies within twenty-five miles of each other. But the effort had failed. The failure, too, had decided the fate of the fortress. As Metz, an impregnable fortress, had fallen because a field army of 200,000 had been driven in upon the forts and no provision for its maintenance had been made, so Przemyśl succumbed to hunger, while its forts were unshaken.

In the closing days cats had been sold for \$1.50 each, dogs for \$5. The correspondents who entered with the Russians described the sufferings of the army with great detail. Mismanagement, neglect of the men by officers who continued to live in luxury, were among the stories sent forth, but sent forth by unfriendly correspondents and denied by the Austrian Government. The last terrible sortie, made chiefly by Hungarians, was described as a wilful sacrifice and the reports excited anger in Budapest.

At the lowest and narrowest point in the Central Carpathians, corresponding perfectly to Panama, is the Dukla Pass, over which goes the main road from Hungary to Galicia. At its summit this pass is under 1500 feet above the sea level and little more than 500 above the level of the plains. A little to the southeast is the Lupkow Pass, somewhat higher, which is followed by the Przemyśl-Budapest railroad, a local, not a trunk line. Still farther to the southeast, for the mountain range runs from north-west to southeast, is the Uzok Pass, the highest, and longest of the three most commonly mentioned in the battle news. Over this goes a highroad and another light railroad from Budapest to Lemberg. Finally still further to the southeast, suggesting the Nicaragua crossing in Central America, is the Beskid or Verceke Pass, much more difficult, much longer than the other three, and carrying the main railroad line between Budapest and Lemberg.

In December, when the Russians had driven the Austrians out of Galicia for the second time, Russian cavalry crossed the Dukla and reached the Hungarian Plain. Russian infantry penetrated several of the other passes. But reinforced by the Germans, new Austrian armies returned to the battle and drove the Russians north and east of the mountain crests, save at the Dukla, where the Russians hung on. From December to March the fighting in the Carpathians was steady and desperate. By the time Przemyśl fell, the Austrians had succeeded in debouching from the Lupkow, Uzok, and Beskid Passes and were in the upper valleys of the Sna, the Dniester, and the Stry on the Galician side of the Carpathians.

In this time the objective of Austro-German strategy had been to relieve Przemyśl; that of Russian strategy had been to hold back the Austro-German hosts until the capture of the Galician fortress should release the besieging army and thus give them a decisive advantage in numbers. Four months of fighting, conceivably the most desperate fighting of the whole war up to that time, of battles fought in snowdrifts and over mountains turned to glaciers by the winter storms, ended in Russian success. Ground they had lost, and they were now well east of the range, but Przemyśl had not been relieved,

Once Przemyśl fell, the Russian plan was clear. Five or six corps, now released, flowed up the Carpathian passes, cleared the Dukla and began to enter Hungary along the headwaters of smaller tributaries of the Theiss, the Ondava, and the Laboro, reached the crest of the Lupkow and approached the left flank of the Austro-German forces in the Uzok. But in the Beskid they made little real progress, on April 20 they were still well east of the summit of the range here, and Austrian bulletins were claiming success in an Austro-German offensive at this point.

Strategically the two operations difficult to follow or to describe. What seemed to be the purpose of the two contending forces was this: The Russians were endeavouring to cross the mountains, enter the Hungarian Plain by the Dukla and Lupkow Passes, and strike the rear and lines of communications of the Austro-German forces defending the Uzok and Beskid Passes, interrupting their connection with Budapest. The Austro-German forces were attempting to reach the Galician Plain by the Uzok and Beskid Passes and cut the Russian communications with Lemberg. A Russian success would compel the retreat of all the Austro-German forces from the whole Carpathian front to the Hungarian Plain. An Austro-German advance would equally imperil the Russian offensive to the west.

What Russian Victory Would Mean.

It remains now to examine the Battle of the Carpathians from the political side. After the fall of Przemyśl, German military writers conceded that the conflict might conceivably decide the issue of the whole war. They were thinking, unmistakably of the political, even more than the military consequences.

Once Russian armies were in the Hungarian Plain, it was easy to forecast the sweep of Cossack and Kirghiz cavalry over the fertile regions, which are the granary of the Empire and the hope of Austria and Germany for the coming harvest. Even if Budapest were not reached, the devastation would be terrible. There was too the possibility of Roumanian intervention, of new Serbian advances, all to be directed at Hungary.

Were such a situation to arrive, it was wholly conceivable that Hungarian influence at Vienna would compel a separate peace for the whole Empire. In such an effort the Bohemian Slavs would unquestionably support the Magyars, and together their influence would be decisive, unless German military force suppressed Austrian desires. But if this happened, Hungary might, with the aid of her invaders, make a separate peace, and obtain with the aid of another Czar that independence which she had lost because of Russian intervention in the nineteenth century.

Again, it was probable that to prevent such a catastrophe, German high command would consent to the withdrawal of all Austrian troops in Russian Poland and about Cracow, now serving German, not Austrian purposes, and send them, with German reinforcements, to check the Russians along the Theiss. But this would mean the abandonment of the territory conquered in Poland, the retreat from the Bzura, the Rawa, and the Nide, to the Wartha. It would mean a tremendous drain on German military resources which would compel an acceptance of the defensive role permanently on the eastern front, at a time when the western campaign had already dropped to a defensive.

Austro-German victory, on the other hand, would mean the temporary interruption of the Russian offensive, a new deadlock from the Roumanian frontier to the

Baltic. But such a deadlock would inevitably lead to fresh Russian efforts, new Russian offensives, when the port of Archangel should be free of ice in the spring and the stream of supplies could flow in to Russia from her western Allies. At best, for the Austro-German alliance, victory in the Carpathians might mean a respite, a chance to draw breath and reorganise shaken Austrian armies, but now that Przemyśl had fallen there was left little hope of a reconquest of Galicia.

Allied Defeat at the Dardanelles.

The disaster to the Allied fleet at the Dardanelles, which occurred too late to permit anything but the bald mention of the fact in my last review, proved to be of a decisive nature so far as the plan for forcing the Straits by the fleets alone was concerned. The effort of British and French official statements and naval critics to minimize the extent of the check was discredited by the progress of the operations in the weeks that followed.

Could the fleets, by mere weight of their superior gunfire and by the greater range of their artillery, have reduced the forts at the narrowest point of the Straits and reached the Sea of Marmora, the result would have been worth the cost of the lost ships. But no profit had resulted from the loss. On the contrary it had been clearly established that ships alone could not force the Straits.

For Americans, the parallel of Santiago instantly comes to mind. Even after the Spanish fleet had left the harbour and there was to be faced only the weak batteries on Socapa Point, the naval authorities left it to the army to reduce the city, contenting themselves with bombarding by indirect and, as it turned out, ineffective fire. If the entrance to Santiago was narrower than that to the Sea of Marmora, it was far shorter and infinitely less well covered by artillery.

For the Allies, the defeat at the Straits was a demonstration that the work of the ships must be supplemented by that of an army, as at Santiago. Thus, while nothing but occasional long-range bombardments disturbed the victorious Turks and their German associates in the forts, an Anglo-French army, commanded by General D'Amade, the French general who had conquered the Shawia Province of Morocco for France in 1911, was reported to have sailed from Tunis, to have landed in Egypt; finally Athens despatches announced that an advance guard had passed the Egean ports of Greece and Bulgaria and entered the Gulf of Saros.

Meantime it is necessary to record that the Allied defeat had a marked effect in lowering the prestige of the enemies of the Turk in the Near East. Bulgaria and Greece were still neutral and the political parties and forces favouring neutrality, and friendly to Germany, were able to turn to immediate and considerable advantage the Allied check. In point of fact Bulgarian raiding parties appeared anew in Serbian Macedonia. In Greece, Venizelos, the champion of Hellenic intervention, announced his retirement from public life.

In the same fashion Turkish prestige gained immensely. The German party in Constantinople acquired new influence. The Sultan himself condescended to receive the correspondents of the neutral press and narrated to them his confidence in the impregnability of the forts defending the water gates to his capital. Even in Rome the effect was marked and Italian appetites once more waited upon a clear opportunity for easy rewards.

St. Mihiel. In February the French had broken out with a great offensive in the Champagne district be-

tween Rheims and the Argonne, on ground forever famous as the scene of the defeat of Attila. Over 500,000 men had battled for weeks on a narrow front, and the French attack, after having carried the immediate objective German trenches along a low crest to the north of Souain, had been halted. But to check the French the Germans had denuded their entire front, in France, of reserves. Taking advantage of this, in early March the British had struck out north of La Bassée and won the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

In his conflict upwards of 30,000 men had been lost in the two armies, the British loss alone reaching 13,000. The gain in territory amounted to perhaps a mile on a four-mile front. Hailed as a considerable triumph in March, the British success had been minimized by the Germans at once. In April, official reports conceding the British loss to have been twice that suffered by the British contingent in Wellington's army at Waterloo, and admitting that the English reserves had been badly handled, and artillery had at one point played upon advancing British infantry, weakened the effect of what was still a considerable success.

This success put the Germans south of Verdun. Their purpose was to push west and join hands with the army of the Crown Prince west and north of Verdun and complete the investment of this great fortress. Could they take this they would open a short line into northern France direct from German territory. But the retreat of the army of the Crown Prince and the subsequent repulse of the Metz army at the Aire checked this plan. The Metz army was compelled to retreat to St. Mihiel, where it fortified its position, still holding a bridge head on the west bank of the Meuse opposite St. Mihiel. At the same time they fortified the sides of the wedge north and south and thus held a corridor leading through the French barrier forts, but not immediately available for offensive operations.

After many more or less desultory attempts the French in April undertook to break this wedge. Their plan was to attack the Germans from the north and south, forcing the two sides of the corridor together and compelling the garrison at St. Mihiel to retreat in order not to be surrounded. To do this large masses of infantry, supported by artillery, were concentrated north of Toul on a front from Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle to Apremont near the Meuse, while other masses were pushed south from Verdun to drive the Germans down the eastern slopes of the Heights of the Meuse at Les Eparges and Coimbre upon the Plain of the Woëvre. Between the two French forces north of Airey and south of Verdun, the German wedge was perhaps fifteen miles wide.

Once more, as in the Champagne, the fighting was desperate, and the German and French reports conflicting. The French claimed to have driven the Germans down the slopes of the Meuse, to have taken the Heights of Les Eparges and Coimbre; the Germans long maintained that all French attacks had been repulsed. In the same fashion the French recorded, the Germans denied gains to the south from Airey and Pont-a-Mousson. Yet it seemed fair to believe that the French reports were accurate, since they narrated in great detail the ground taken. But up to the third week in April no decisive success could be claimed, the German wedge still held from the Moselle to the Meuse, although rumours, wholly unreliable, suggested the possibility of a German retreat.

Joffre's "Nibbling."

Early in the year General Joffre had explained his strategy in the enigmatic phrase that he was "still nibbling." As the season

advanced the meaning of the phrase became more and more obvious. Interpreted by such eminent students of war as Hilaire Belloc, this policy of "nibbling" was identical with the far grimmer method of Grant, the method of attrition, by which the Confederacy was finally subjugated and Lee's invincible army worn to dust.

Briefly the method of Joffre, as thus interpreted, was as follows: On the western front the Allies had established a considerable superiority in numbers, which was bound to grow as British corps arrived. On the whole front the Allies were able to maintain reserves and still have troops to be used at a point selected for attack. The Germans, on the contrary, were compelled to draw troops from their whole front to meet any thrust at a fixed point. This was proved in the Battle of the Champagne, when troops, assigned to cover the position in Flanders, appeared at Beaune-la-Mare.

In addition, if the Germans should, by hurrying reserves from all parts of their lines weaken any point, a new attack would be made upon this point. Thus Neuve Chapelle was attacked as soon as the French in Champagne signalled the appearance on their front of reserves, which were known to have been previously stationed about La Bassée. If at no point the German line were actually pierced, yet the wearing-down process would be continuous.

An immediate effect of this policy of "nibbling" would be to prevent the Germans from sending troops from the West to support the hard-pressed Austrians in the Carpathians. But the ultimate effect, so Belloc reasoned, and it was becoming plain the Allied commanders reasoned, would be to wear down German strength to the point where the line would be too thin to hold. Americans, to whose minds the fifth anniversary of the close of the campaign about Richmond recalled the strategy of Grant, saw instantly the parallel.

On the other hand the German point of view was that the losses of the Allies in each offensive were tremendously in excess of their own. Champagne, Neuve Chapelle, St. Mihiel, all represented in German reports tremendous and sterile sacrifices of men. To this the Allies retorted with increasing insistence that the German losses in each case had been greater. A fair decision between the two claims could not yet be made. Still it was fair to say that nowhere had the Allies made any real gain in ground. Yet everywhere, in Flanders, in Alsace, where a new offensive was breaking out, in Champagne, between the Meuse and the Moselle about St. Mihiel, it was plain that the Allies were "nibbling," and that at all these points the Germans were on the defensive and, as their own bulletins revealed, fighting desperately, if successfully, to hold their own.

The Coming of May 1.

To Kitchener, rightly or wrongly, had been ascribed the phrase, "I do not know when the war will end, but I do know that it will not begin until May 1." As this day approached, there was unmistakable expectation all over the world that it would be signalled by some operations that would disclose the purpose of the Allies.

But the fighting of April, the steady "nibbling" of Joffre and French, suggested that May, like the preceding months, might pass without seeing any considerable or decisive conflicts. To wear down the Germans, rather than to attempt any spectacular, costly, and conceivably fruitless general offensive, appeared more and more to be the plan of Allied high command.—J. H. Simonds, in the *American Review of Reviews*.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Snowman's latest report is as under. Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.—Since issue of our Circular under date of 12th instant the freight market has continued very strong all round, and rates again soared upwards on the renewed enquiry for prompt tonnage to load at Saigon to this and also Saigon to Java, in which latter direction again a good business has been done at very high rates for loading well ahead. There is now very little "loose" tonnage left on the market and business is getting more difficult to arrange as the regular lines have their hands full to satisfy demand for offerings on the berth, and as a matter of fact, are unable at the moment to supply further tonnage for loading at Saigon to this even at the exceptional high rate of 50 cents per picul.

The North reports under date of 10th instant that the market has been a little easier during the past fortnight, rates have however not declined although there has not been quite so much demand. Saigon/Hongkong.—The local rice market further improving in the settlement of some 8 vessels on basis of 45 cents for boats of 70/100,000 piculs and 50 cents for medium sized vessels up to 45,500,00 piculs carrying capacity. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage owners are now holding out for 55 cents, but the local rice market having meanwhile again declined, nothing better than last figure paid—50 cents—has been put through up to the time of writing.

Rice exports from Saigon from 1st January to 17th May amount to 3,334,747 tons as compared with 453,530 tons during the same period last year. Quotation stands for June/July shipment at \$4.07 per picul f.o.b. against \$4.08 same time last year.

Saigon/Philippines.—From the numerous enquiries for tonnage put on our market no business has resulted, owing in part to scarcity of tonnage and partly to much better rates being offered in other directions.

Saigon to Java and Java Outward.—Further "outside" tonnage has been placed on basis of Saigon/Java August/September at 65 cents, October/November 70 cents, and Sagar to Hongkong, September loading at 45 cents per picul.

Bangkok to this.—Owing to temporary small arrivals of paddy from the interior vessels on the regular run are more than sufficient for present wants, and in consequence a couple of boats under Chinese Time charter have been re-chartered on short terms. The berth rate now stands at 60 cents per picul for inside bar loading.

Newchwang/Canton.—No fresh chartering has come to pass during the interval.

Coal Freight from Japan to this are a little easier at the close. Fixtures reported:—Karatzu/Hongkong \$4.—, Moji/Hongkong Yen 3.20, Wakamatsu/Hongkong \$3.10/\$3.25, and Hongay/Canton \$4.50, per ton.

Sail Tonnage on the Berth:—None.

Messrs. Snowman and Co's advices received from London dated 21st May, 1915 are as follows:—

Referring to our last week's freight report, business has been very restricted during the week, and rates barely maintained, but with the great scarcity of tonnage owners continue very firm and there is no likelihood of collapse.

Far East, Philippines has taken two steamers for the States at 32/6 on d.w. and would repeat, also, can take a steamer for Marseilles and U.K. at 120/- per 70 ft.

Rice, 20/- is still offering from Saigon for handy vessels to French ports, but larger boats are

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Mr. John Swire's Son falls at Ypres.

We greatly regret to learn that Mr. A. G. Swire, a son of Mr. John Swire, was killed at Ypres on May 13. The deceased was only in his nineteenth year and left Eton last July. He obtained a commission in the Essex Yeomanry soon after war broke out. The flag on Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offices was flown at half-mast to-day.

only secure 85/- to 86/3 according to ports.

Mediterranean. Several fixtures have been done, and there are several orders quoting on this market. A steamer has been fixed from Sagunto to Newport at 9/6, and a boat from La Goulette to Maryport secured 18/- full terms, prompt loading, and this could be repeated. Undoubtedly business from this direction will be made more difficult by the intervention of Italy in the European War, as no doubt the Italian Government will commandeer the majority of Italian owned vessels. The order from Aquilas to Calais is still freely quoting, but owners seem to hold off the latter port. From Iviza to Singapore rates have dropped considerably during the last day or two, and tonnage is freely offering on this market at about 17/6, and the same remarks apply from Port Said to the Eastern ports. A steamer has just been fixed to Calcutta, and only secured 17/-, whereas the previous steamer secured 20/-. From Port Said to Singapore tonnage has been freely offering during the past week at 16/- but without finding takers.

Outward.—This market is greatly handicapped by our new declaration prohibiting the export of coal, and consequently boats are leaving this side in ballast either to America to get coal freights down to the River Plate or Mediterranean, or else for the River Plate and obtain the home-made grain business. Rates in all directions have dropped considerably, and two steamers have been fixed from Wales to Port Said at 22/6, while only two steamers have been fixed to the River Plate, both securing 25/6 end May loading—Wales to Monte Vico has been done at 25/- for early June, while Wales to Campana or Villa Constitution only obtained sixpence over this rate.

There is still a good demand for tonnage to the Mediterranean ports, and a fair amount of business has been done during the last week, but some of the fixtures reported are subject to Charterers obtaining the necessary license.

Timecharter. Still a fair business passing for this description of chartering. For the Transatlantic rounds 15/6 continues to be paid, and five or six steamers have obtained this figure since we last wrote. For 12 months Transatlantic trade and May/early June delivery 12/6 was obtained and can again be repeated, and another steamer for one Transatlantic round with delivery and redelivery Mediterranean secured 14/6. Australian Charterers are still willing to pay 13/6 or even more, tonnage is not scareable.

Pacific charterers are also still in the market, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage also in this direction, they are finding their requirements hard to fill, and as regards home trades small boats can still secure very remunerative employment for 6/6 or 12 months.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SOLDIERLY QUALITIES OF THE RUSSIANS.

German war correspondents pay a tribute to the soldierly qualities of the Russians.

The colossal magazines at Lemberg were all emptied, and the stores gone to places of safety.

It would be wrong to suppose that the Russians will immediately retire within their own frontiers. Even now they are steadfastly harrying the Austro-Germans.

The correspondents declare that the populace enthusiastically welcomed the Austrians. These found the city much damaged by fire. The Russians on evacuating the city, burned the benzine stores.

ECONOMY URGED AT HOME.

Mr. McKenna this afternoon urged economy over foodstuffs, "for which we are shovelling out money to foreign countries in higher price." National restraint, he says, will mean cheaper foodstuffs.

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

According to Reuter's Rome correspondent, the Vatican organ emphasises the fact that the Pope, in the recent *La Liberte* interview spoke in his private capacity. The Italian press considers the matter exceptionally grave and refused to believe it authentic until it was officially confirmed.

An invitation from the Spanish bishops to the Pope to transfer the Holy See to Spain is occasioning much discussion in Rome.

SANITARY BOARD.

Orders of the day for Tuesday, 22nd June, at 3.45 p.m., are as under:—

1. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re leave of absence to Inspectors O. W. Brett and H. Coombs.

2. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re resignation of Inspector Elliott.

3. Minute by the Medical Officer of Health re the water carriage system.

4. Application for permission to erect a water closet at No. 49, Conduit Road, Inland Lot No. 2021.

5. Application for permission to erect an urinal at No. 28 Queen's Road Central, Inland Lot No. 619.

6. Plan of the permanent quarters for sextons at the New Hau Poi Lung Cemetery in Kowloon.

7. Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of June, 1915.

8. Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 15th June, 1915.

9. Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 31st May and for the week ending 6th June, 1915.

10. Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 6th and 13th June, 1915.

11. Rat return for the weeks ending 12th and 19th June, 1915.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS.

Secretary.

Bijou Theatre.

We are asked to say that the Carsons, whose sensational shooting turn has made them well known in the Colony, are showing for three nights at the Bijou Theatre, beginning from tomorrow, Sunday.

Bad for the Cow.

Mr. Aslett traffic inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, has complained to the police that a cow grazing on the railway near bridge 48 has been knocked over and killed by an engine. The owner is being looked for.

A PEKING SCANDAL.

Serious Charges Against Officials.

In amplification of our Shanghai correspondent's wire of June 21, we give the following Peking telegram from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

The Presidential Mandates issued last evening (June 20) contained several bombs, which exploded in the official camp, with marked effect. Chang Hu is cashiered from his appointments and is replaced as Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Administration by Kung Hsin-chan. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications is suspended from his office pending the trial of the Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Chao Ching-hua, who has been arrested at the instance of the Censors.

Chang Hu is dismissed on the ground of practicing corruption, deceiving his superiors, working for his own selfish ends and undermining the nation. He is accused of causing a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the salt revenue, and is deemed worthy of severe punishment, but in recognition of his ability is relegated to Szeehuan for side duty with the Governor in order that he may have a chance to redeem his character.

Chao Ching-hua, Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, who is accused of corrupt practices, is held responsible for extensive swindling on the railway, particularly among the ticket sellers and weighers of goods and baggage and for the general loss sustained by the line which has been the subject of foreign complaint. Chao Ching-hua, however, is released pending investigation, while the order of suspension against Yeh Kung-cho is cancelled and he is given an opportunity to resign pending the forthcoming investigation.

All these changes may be regarded more as the consequence of political intrigue than as an attempt to cleanse the Administration. It remains to be seen in what degree the three officials named in the Presidential Mandates are guilty of the charges made against them, but it is significant that all belong to the Cantonese party, while the new Chief of the Salt Gabelle belongs to the opposing party.

Peking, June 2. The Chinese newspapers strongly eulogize the President's action in suppressing corruption on the part of officials, but there appears to be a political question also involved, as both the dismissed parties belong to the Cantonese or Liang Shih-yi Party, which has thus suffered a severe blow.

Burglary in Conduit Road.

Mr. Raven of 45 Conduit Road has complained to the Police that some time between 10 p.m. last evening and 7 a.m. to-day someone entered his room and stole a suit of clothing, in the pockets of which were sixty dollars. The garments, minus the money, have been found in a nallah nearby.

Victoria Theatre.

There was again a crowded house last night at the Victoria Theatre, when the new instalments of "The Perils of Pauline" were shown. The latest episodes in the story of this extraordinary young woman are exciting in the extreme, and include some marvellous motor racing feats. The two series of war pictures were, as usual, remarkably good, and a couple of Keystone comedies were also much appreciated. The band which now plays nightly at this theatre is an added attraction to the good fare always laid before patrons.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Beekwith R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, P. O. Charles Aitken, charged Hi Ming, boatman, and Wong Tai Shing, master of a passenger boat, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 26th inst., without permission. The first defendant was fined \$10, while the other was fined \$5.

THE ROOSEVELT LIBEL CASE.

Verdict for Ex-President.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 22.—At 10.09 o'clock this morning, or after exactly forty-two hours and twenty-four minutes' deliberations, the jury in the libel suit of William Barnes, Jr., against Theodore Roosevelt agreed that Colonel Roosevelt was fully justified last fall in branding Barnes as a corrupt, bipartisan boss, (says an American paper.)

Boss Barnes, the man who in 1912 robbed the Republican voters of the country of the right to nominate their chosen candidate for president, therefore comes out of his \$50,000 libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt with damaged reputation.

He is now, in the language of his own lawyers, a legally adjudicated boss, a bipartisan traitor to his party, a Benedict Arnold, a corruptionist, a political crook.

Colonel Roosevelt at the start of the trial endeavoured to make it as impersonal as possible. He and his attorneys argued that the campaign statement issued by Colonel Roosevelt last year was intended as a political and not a personal attack on Barnes.

Boss Barnes and his attorneys immediately proclaimed that Colonel Roosevelt was backing down, and in a statement issued on the eve of the trial declared that they would convict Colonel Roosevelt of being an irresponsible, malicious and mendacious scandalmonger. They insisted that the Roosevelt campaign statement of 1914 against Boss Barnes was a personal attack, did charge Barnes with being a crook, a second-rate unfit to associate with his neighbours, a traitor to his party and supporters.

Barnes and his lawyers protested loudly that the issue in the trial was just this: Is William Barnes, Jr., a corrupt, political crook or is Theodore Roosevelt a liar?

Barnes and his lawyers placed the worst possible interpretation on Colonel Roosevelt's campaign statement to make it as difficult as possible for Colonel Roosevelt to produce proofs of his charges.

But when the court ruled with Barnes to the extent of declaring that the Roosevelt campaign statement was not impersonal, and that Roosevelt could justify it only by producing proofs of actual, personal corruption on the part of Barnes, Colonel Roosevelt cheerfully undertook the onerous task.

The jury's verdict in favour of Colonel Roosevelt to-day, after a trial of five weeks, therefore convicts Boss Barnes of far more serious charges than Colonel Roosevelt intended to bring against him in the campaign statement. For though Colonel Roosevelt's campaign language was extremely mild compared with the interpretations placed upon it by Boss Barnes, his lawyers and the court, the jury finds that the evidence produced by Colonel Roosevelt has justified even the strongest interpretations placed upon his charges against Barnes.

RIOTING IN PORTUGAL.

Reported Bombardment of Lisbon.

Madrid, May 16.

The Government confirms the reports of grave troubles in Lisbon.

It is stated that ships' crews have mutinied, and that the mutineers have killed the commander of the Portuguese cruiser Vasco Da Gama. It is even stated that the city has been bombarded. There is a strong movement against the Dictator, General Pimenta De Castro.

The Spanish Government is taking precautionary measures for the protection of Spanish interests.—*Central News*.

According to further official despatches from Lisbon the insurrectionary movement is led by a naval squadron moored in the River Tagus, which has bombarded the city, doing considerable damage, while numbers of people appear to have been killed or wounded.

According to private advices, the commander of the Cruiser Vasco da Gama has been murdered. The Army garrisoning Lisbon still remains loyal to President Arriaga.

In view of the situation in the neighbouring country, the Spanish Premier and Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs met at noon at the Royal Palace, and exchanged views with King Alfonso.

The Government has since made known its determination to refrain from intervention in any form, and to confine itself to the protection, if necessary, of lines and interests of Spanish subjects residing in Portugal.—*Reuter*.

According to information obtained at the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, in spite of official reserve, which is otherwise maintained, it appears that very grave events have occurred in Portugal. Communications are reported to have been cut, and the revolt is said to have broken out at Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem, and Lisbon.

In the latter city the Commune is reported to have been set up. Senator Alfonso Costa, ex-Premier, is reported to have been assassinated.

All this is given under reserve. News received by the Press from Badajoz, states that the Portuguese refugees who have crossed the frontier relate that the situation in Portugal is extremely critical. They say the telegraph and telephone lines have been destroyed, and the troops are powerless to suppress revolutionary movements.—*Reuter*.

Fugitives are arriving in Spain in a wild haste. Revolutionary outbreaks are reported to have occurred in Lisbon, Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem, and other towns.

Fighting between troops and masses of civilians has taken place. Alfonso Costa is reported to have been killed, and telegraph and telephone wires have been cut.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Koe firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,

the 5th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

AMONG THE CHINESE.

Interesting Summary of a Year's Work.

The Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the year 1914 states *inter alia*—

The number of persons detained under warrant and sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk during the year was 111 as compared with 194 in 1913; the action taken in each case (as also in those cases not decided at the end of 1913) is shown in Table III. The number of women whose detention was found unnecessary and who were allowed to leave after investigation was 32, or 73.8 per cent; in 1913, 20 were sent to their native place; one was married; 4 were restored to husbands or relatives; while 4 cases were still under consideration on December 31st.

13 names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves annually, half-yearly or quarterly to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution. The names of 2 girls were struck off the list, of whom one was married and the other sent back to her native place. The number of names on the list on the 31st December was 67 as compared with 56 on January 1st, 1914.

5. The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 127 of whom 34 were found. These figures compare very favourably with those for 1913—167 and 33. The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 223, of whom 49 were found as compared with 43 out of 293 in 1913.

(Table IV.)

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 13,162 (women 8,158, girls 1,002, and boys under sixteen 4,002) as compared with 26,080 in 1913. The decrease in numbers, which may be said to have been entirely due to the war, affected all the ports to which such emigrants proceed, but the chief decrease is in the number of those proceeding to Singapore and Penang, 11,240 as compared with 23,318 in 1913. The Government of the Straits Settlements having on the outbreak of war entirely prohibited immigration of all deck passengers from China. The figures for the first 7 months of the year were nearly up to the average for the last 3 years, but whereas the monthly average from January to July was 1,786, that for the 5 months, August to December, was only 119.

The year's work with women and children generally presented less difficulty than was experienced in 1913. The re-opening of the Canton brothels to a great extent stemmed the tide of undesirable women which poured into the Colony in 1913, but the disturbed condition of South China still facilitated trafficking in women and girls for prostitution. The prosecutions under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance undertaken by this Office numbered only 4 with 2 convictions, as compared with 13 cases and 11 convictions in 1913.

Male Emigration.

As stated beforehand in last year's report all "assisted" emigration from Hongkong to other British possessions ceased as from June 30th, 1914. Assisted emigration to the Dutch Indies continued to some extent in July and August during which months 548 coolies were passed for Muntok and Billiton, but with the outbreak of war this emigration also ceased. Hence the figures given here and in the Tables are for little more than half the year.

The total number of assisted emigrants presented for examination was 12,272 of whom 8,278 were passed and allowed to proceed. (In 1913 the figures were 23,984 and 17,004.) The number of those who on examination expressed themselves unwilling to emigrate was 189 or 1.52 per cent, as compared with 323 per cent, and 2.58 per cent, in 1912 and 1913. The total number rejected in Hongkong or on arrival in Singapore as unfit for labour was 341 (285 at this end and 56

by the Protector of Chinese, Singapore) all of whom were sent back to their homes through the Tung Wa Hospital at the expense of the Boarding House which recruited them.

Assisted emigration to British North Borneo was practically non-existent, only one batch of 45 coolies being passed for labour there during the year, although it is probable that a certain number of labourers may have gone down under the "kangany" system.

The arrangements made with the Straits Settlements Government for the repatriation of deported coolies at the expense of their employers enabled 233 such deportees to return to their homes via Hongkong during the year. Under similar arrangements with British North Borneo 345 deportees and destitutes of whom about 100 had been thrown out of work by the war returned from Sandakan and Jesselton and were sent on to their homes through the Tung Wa Hospital.

Tung Wa Hospital.

(Tables VII to XII.)

The expenditure, despite the length of the year, was slightly less than in the previous year (\$93,479 as compared with \$94,349 in 1913), and though the income from all sources declined from \$120,000 in 1913 to \$103,500—the abnormal figure for 1913 was due to the transference of over \$18,000 from the new Mortuary fund to the common chest of the Hospital—it was more than sufficient to cover expenditure.

The total number of in-patients admitted during 1914 was 4,472 as compared with 4,708 in 1913 (4,210 in 1912) of whom 1,699 or 37.8 per cent, against 35.9 per cent, the previous year, elected to be treated by European methods. The out-patients numbered 102,158 as against 107,395 in 1913 (102,333 in 1912), and of these 10,217 or 10 per cent, (as against 10.1 per cent, in 1913) chose European treatment.

The in-patients included 520 plague cases.

The number of surgical operations performed was 186 as compared with 23 only in 1911—evidence of the interesting realization by the Chinese of the efficacy of Western surgery.

Kwong Wa Hospital.

This Hospital again did excellent work during 1914 and the number of patients treated shows a marked increase on the previous year's figures. In all 1,699 patients were admitted as compared with 1,352 in 1913, of whom 976 or 58 per cent, (against 52 per cent, in 1913—the figure given in last year's report is wrong—and 41 per cent, in 1912) came under European treatment and 723 elected to be treated by Chinese methods. The total number of out-patients treated was 10,135 against 9,336 in 1913, and of these 3,791 or 40 per cent, compared with 9.1 per cent, only in 1913 and 12.8 per cent, in 1912 elected to take European treatment—a very satisfactory increase.

The total expenditure on the Hospital for the Kap Yan Chinese year was \$28,213 and fell short of the ordinary revenue by nearly \$10,000.

The position of the Kwong Wa has caused the Tung Wa Committee no little difficulty and will continue to do so for so long as Yau-mat remains a poor neighbourhood. Without larger subscriptions the Hospital cannot hope to be entirely self-supporting, but the new Tung Wa Committee under Mr. Lo Cheung-shin are vigorously devising means of curtailing the expenses and increasing the receipts of the Hospital.

Plague Hospitals.

The total number of cases treated at the Dispensaries during the year was 77,207 as compared with 88,803 in 1913. Of this total 50,985 were new, and 26,222 return cases. The decrease on the 1913 figures may be put down to the war and the consequent increased cost of living in the Colony which led large numbers of Chinese especially of the respectable middle and lower classes to migrate back to China. The number of vaccinations performed shows a similar decrease from 6,065 in 1913 to 5,493 in 1914. The total expenditure on the Dispensaries was \$29,870, as compared with \$33,000 in 1913. This figure includes no extraordinary items except one of \$1,440, the cost of completing the new Dis-

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued today are as under—

Parades.

All Platoons will continue their Drill Camp Training as follows—
No. 1 British—Tuesdays and Fridays.
No. 2 British—Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese—Mondays and Wednesdays.
Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese—Thursdays and Saturdays.
No. 1 and 2 Portuguese—Mondays and Wednesdays.
Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Indian—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Platoon Commanders may, on notifying the D. S. P., alter or extend the hours of their parades, and also arrange additional parades for recruits, backward men and volunteers.

At Chief Magistrate's Court, Magistracy (adjoining Central Police Station) on Sunday, 27th, June—
Portuguese Company—9.30 a.m.
British and Indian Companies—11.00 a.m.
Chinese Company—2.30 p.m.

Inspection of Uniforms.

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Platoons of the Chinese Company will parade in Uniform on Monday, June 28th, at 5.30 p.m. for inspection by the Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve)

pensary of Sham-shui-po which will shortly be opened. The scheme mentioned in last year's report of effecting economy by the purchase of drugs through Dr. Gibson of the Alice Memorial Hospital worked very satisfactorily during the year.

The revenue of the Dispensaries, excluding the balance from 1913 (\$18,888) amounted to \$35,103 and thus exceeded the expenditure by some \$5,500.

General.

Under the terms of the Deportation Ordinance, 1914, reports were furnished on 391 suspects arrested by the Police under warrants of detention.

Reports were also furnished on numerous other criminals, recommended by the Police for banishment on the expiration of their sentences, who claimed to be Hongkong born.

72. The difficulties that arose in 1913 dealing with Chinese theatrical matters were also present during the year under review. The constant attendance of young Chinese women at the "pak wa hei" and the use of these theatres as places of assignation for girls with actor-lovers led to the passing of a new by-law (under Ordinance 3 of 1888 Section 27) prohibiting the presence of Chinese women on or behind the stage. This new regulation has been strictly enforced, with good results.

73. During 1914 there were no labour troubles of any note in the Colony. Two small strikes, one of dock carpenters at Hung-hom, the other of caulkers at the Tai-ko Docks, were engineered, the workmen asking for a rise in wages; but after reference to this Office were soon settled.

74. 13 applications for British Born Subject Certificates were received and reported on; 7 were granted. There were also 3 applications for naturalization during the year of which 2 were granted.

75. An exhaustive enquiry into the Ferries of the Colony was conducted by a Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor. As a result, the Ferries Ordinance has been passed, and steps have been taken for the better control of all the piers in the Colony; but the completion of the arrangements for the better management and regulation of the Ferry Services themselves has been held over owing to the pressure of other matters since August last.

AFTER THE WAR.

India and German East Africa.

It is, perhaps, rather early to discuss the uses to which any of the German colonies shall be put at the conclusion of hostilities, particularly one which is still far from being in the occupation of British or Allied forces. Yet in view of the great importance of the issues involved, and the advisability of having a clear idea of these before the final settlement is discussed, it may be excusable to put forward suggestions of a tentative nature, even though they may appear to invite the retort that it is always as well to kill the bear before proceeding to appropriate his hide amongst the hunters.

For reasons to be stated, the destiny of German East Africa after the War is a matter which will probably prove to be of greater Imperial significance than that of any of the remaining German possessions in Africa. It is the largest of the German colonies, both in area and population. Comprising 384,000 square miles of territory, with a native population of over 8,000,000, the colony is thinly peopled, in view of its rich natural resources and the fertility of its soil. The greater part of the territory is unsuited for colonisation by white men, of whom there are fewer than 5,000 resident in the colony, these being all soldiers, officials, planters, and merchants.

So far, little or no progress has been made towards the conquest of German East Africa. German invasions of Nyassaland, British East Africa, and Uganda have been repulsed; but the British attempts at invasion have not met with any better success, and the attack on the port of Tanga last November appears to have been a particularly unfortunate affair. Enough has happened to show that, but for the arrival of several thousands of troops, British and native, from India, the Germans would have been able to do considerable damage to the Uganda Railway. And, in spite of the Tanga affair, there can be little doubt that the major share of the difficult task of conquering this German colony will have to be borne by Indian troops.

When the prospect of German East Africa becoming a portion of the British Empire is envisaged, the first thought that occurs to most Britons is that there will, in that event, be no longer any political obstacle to the completion of an All-British railway from Cape Town to Cairo. Important as this possibility is, it seems at least within the bounds of practical politics that the acquisition of German East Africa by the Empire may also afford a solution of a difficult Imperial problem which has been shelved but not solved by the outbreak of a world-wide war.

For several years the Indian emigration question has been growing increasingly acute. The agitation in South Africa two years ago, and the Komagata Maru affair at Vancouver, were danger-signals which showed plainly enough the perils of the situation that was arising within the Empire as the result of the opposition of the self-governing Dominions towards the immigration of British Indians. Since those events took place, India has given magnificent proofs of her fidelity to the Empire. Her sons are fighting with the greatest bravery and tenacity in France and in the Euphrates Valley. They assisted in the reduction of Tsing-tau; they beat back the Turkish attempt to cross the Suez Canal; and, as already mentioned, they have been in the thick of the fray in East Africa. Unless the white race is content to "astonish the world by its ingratitude" the services which India has rendered, and will continue to give, cannot be allowed to pass without some tangible recognition of the claims of Indians as British subjects to share in the spoils of the victory which they will have helped to make possible.

It must be candidly recognised that there is no prospect of any material change in the attitude of the self-governing Dominions towards Indian immigration. Even if public opinion were to permit any such change it would still be highly undesirable, from the point of view of the general interest of both races, to sow the seeds of future discord by endeavouring to mix two fundamentally different standards of living. In Canada the only province which has a climate in any way suited to Southern Asiatics is British Columbia; and this province already possesses quite as many Asiatic residents as it can handle without a serious lowering of the white man's standard of living—or, to be more precise, the standard set up by the Anglo-Saxon people in North America. In Australia there is a vast uninhabited and semi-torrid region eminently suitable for colonisation by Asiatics, and, some believe, only suitable for permanent settlement by a non-European race. To prevent any such use of the northern half of the Australian Continent the "White Australia" policy stands as an apparently insuperable obstacle. Some day, unless colonisation by some of the Mediterranean people can be effected, the continued holding back from productive use of the valuable region may cause international and inter-racial difficulties, just as the attempts of Holland to retain the whole of her eastern empire may sooner or later bring this state into opposition to an Asiatic Power. But this possibility is outside the scope of the present argument. New Zealand is essentially a "white man's country," and no influx of Indians into this Dominion is conceivable so long as the Empire remains in its present form. South Africa, which already has a large Indian population to complicate its numerous racial problems, is not sufficiently enamoured of the experiment it has acquired in this connection to be likely to abate its hostility to any further incoming of Asiatics. It is, therefore, away from the self-governing Dominions that attention must be directed, if an outlet for Indian emigration, which will not produce dangerous racial friction, is to be discovered.

On a small scale such an outlet exists already as regards the labouring classes, in certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates, such as Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Fiji Islands, Zanzibar, and British East Africa. But the question to be answered is whether it would not be a valuable experiment to set apart German East Africa as a colony for Indians and Indians only (save for the necessary white officials in the organisation period), subject to due regard for the interests of the aboriginal inhabitants, for whom reservations could easily be demarcated. An area as extensive as German East Africa would itself accommodate many millions of Indians, and eventually some of British East Africa and the Sudan might be added to the Indian zone in Africa, provided that the experimental stage gave satisfactory results.

It is one of the certainties of the future that although the present War may prove to be the final conflict in Europe, the extent to which the earth has been appropriated by European peoples will some day cause an even more terrible struggle between the white race and the peoples of Asia, unless the "dog in the manger" policy is definitely replaced by some more conciliatory attitude on the part of the race which, by virtue of its discoveries in regard to the control of natural forces and its administrative capacity, has acquired the dominant position on the earth. Japan has shown that there is nothing inherent in the Asiatic mind to prevent it from working on similar lines, and the example of Japan cannot fail to exert a powerful influence on other Asiatic peoples. How the differences between the yellow and the white races regarding land ownership are to be reconciled is a problem which will require even more careful consideration than the adjustment of the claims of the India. The latter can, the writer believes, be solved within the future limits of the British Empire, but the former is in every sense a world problem of an international character. If we fail to deal with the Indian question in good time, it will tend to merge in the still greater issue of European against Asiatic. By the exercise of the necessary foresight and statesmanship, the Indian and the Mongol problems can be kept detached, thereby adding greatly to the probability of finding a solution to both with-

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as follow:

Joined
Private F. S. Thomson joined the Corps on 26.6.15, allotted Corps. No. 1893 and posted to Scouts Company.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 28th inst., 5.15 p.m. The following N.O.O. & men of Right Section M. G. Co. Sergt. Major Wicheil, Ptes. Alves, Archie, Anderson, Benjamin, Cordeiro, D'Azavedo, Greaves, F. Murray and Pereira—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R.E. will attend. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Aiming Drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty Centre Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty Capt. G. G. Wood. At Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Civil Service Company, Officer on duty Lieut. Lindsell. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company, Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy. On duty 28th instant Scouts Company, Officer on duty Capt. Stewart, Orderly Officer Lieut. Wright, Orderly Sergeant Sergt. Crawford.

out a serious racial conflagration. It is only in Africa that there is sufficient thinly populated land to provide for the surplus population of India without causing friction between the immigrants and white workers. And in German East Africa, especially if it is won largely by India's own sons, there will be a magnificent and probably a unique opportunity both to reward the services of India to the Empire in the present struggle and to attempt a permanent solution of the claims of Indians to share more fully in the Imperial heritage.

In so far as sentiment enters into the claims of India, with regard to the status of Indians in the Empire, it seems possible that by a measure of reciprocal treatment as between India and the Dominions this difficulty could be surmounted. Given an outlet for Indian emigrants in East Africa it ought not to be beyond the powers of statesmanship to arrange that India should have the power to exclude white men of the working class, just as the Dominions exclude Indians. Or rather it might be arranged that the number of Indians to be admitted to any one of the white States of the Empire should bear a relative proportion to the white population of the State. As a matter of fact, if the proportion agreed on is to avoid the necessity for removing some of the Asiatics now in the Dominions, it will have to be something like twice as great as the number of the whites in India in relation to the total population. The existing white community in India, inclusive of troops, bears the proportion of about 1:2000 of the native population. In Canada there are now about 3,000 Indians in a total population of 8,000,000. A ratio of 1:1000 as suggested would, therefore, permit the Indian colony in Canada to be increased by about 5,000. In Australia there are rather more than 5,000 Indians, and under 5,000,000 white men at present, but the excess over the 1:1000 ratio is trifling. In New Zealand, where there are about 1,250 Indians, this ratio is almost exactly conformed to by the existing situation. South Africa presents a difficulty since the South African Indians already exceed a proportion of one to ten of the white residents. But South Africa differs from its sister Dominions, since it is the only one which has a native population of more than negligible size. The Indian section of the composite racial problem—presented by the Union—might perhaps be adjusted somewhat by offering inducements to South African Indians to transfer themselves to East Africa. The conferring of full political rights on the small Indian communities domiciled in the Dominions would then be the only step necessary to meet every legitimate aspiration of Indians for equality of treatment and the recognition of their claims as British subjects.—G. H. Lepper, in United Empire.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday after Trinity; 27th June, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hine. Psalms: Beethoven. Garrett, Troutbeck. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 231, 229. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 27th evening. Magnificat: Battisill (4th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Aldrich (4th morning). Hymns: 224, 231, 19. N.B.—Psalm 129, verses 1, 2, 7 in unison. Psalm 127, verses 1, 2 in unison. Psalm 128, verses 1, 2, 5, 6 in unison. Psalm 130, 3, 4, 7, 8 in unison. Psalm 131, verses G. P. in unison.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher:—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—4th Sunday after Trinity; 27th June 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 27th Morning. Psalms As Set. Te Deum: Blissitt. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 17-318-577. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 483. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: Barnby in D. 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes 10th Evening. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 347, 336, 81. Psalm 23. Evening 6. Hymns: 373, 599, 513, 271. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Morning Subject: Concerning Sion. King the Amorites.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m., and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays: 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays: 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Vancal.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

DUMB SOLDIER TALKS.

"Jawed all Night in Case it Went Again."

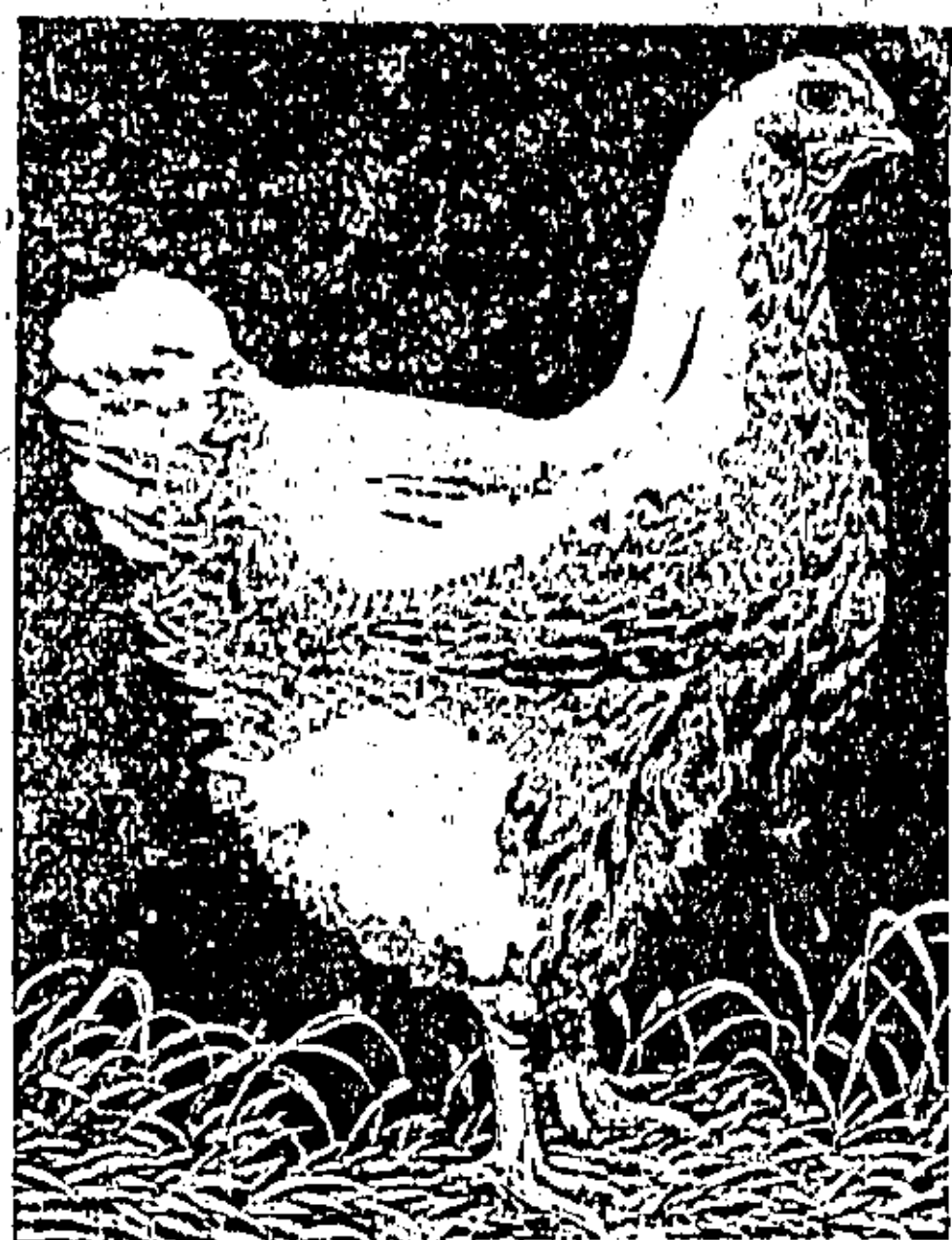
Medical men on both sides of the Channel have been greatly interested in the case of a young soldier, Rifleman Pointer, who is in the 12th County of London Rifles, and is now a patient at the 4th Northern General Hospital, Lincoln. By the terrific explosion of a shell five weeks ago Pointer was deprived of speech and hearing. He has now regained his speech, and it is anticipated that he will eventually regain hearing in the right ear.

"Before I left Boulogne," Pointer explained yesterday, "the doctor had me in his room, and told me that nothing but my own effort would bring my speech back. He told me to keep shaping my mouth as if I were pronouncing the vowels. Ever since I had been in Lincoln I had been trying this, and was successful the other night, but found I could not carry on next night."

"I determined to make some sort of show, and suddenly found I could speak. I kept jiving to myself all night in case it went again. I saw the night sister flying around, and it was in my mind to say something to her but then I thought she might faint, and I remembered that a man would be coming round with a cup of tea at five in the morning, and thought I would give him a shock instead."

"So when he came along with the tea, and was just putting it on the table, I said, 'Shove it down there, old son!' He nearly shot the tea over me. Then he fetched the sister, and everybody seemed inclined to kiss me." Pointer's home is in Hampstead-road. He was employed by a New Oxford-street firm of silversmiths. His age is 22.—Daily News.

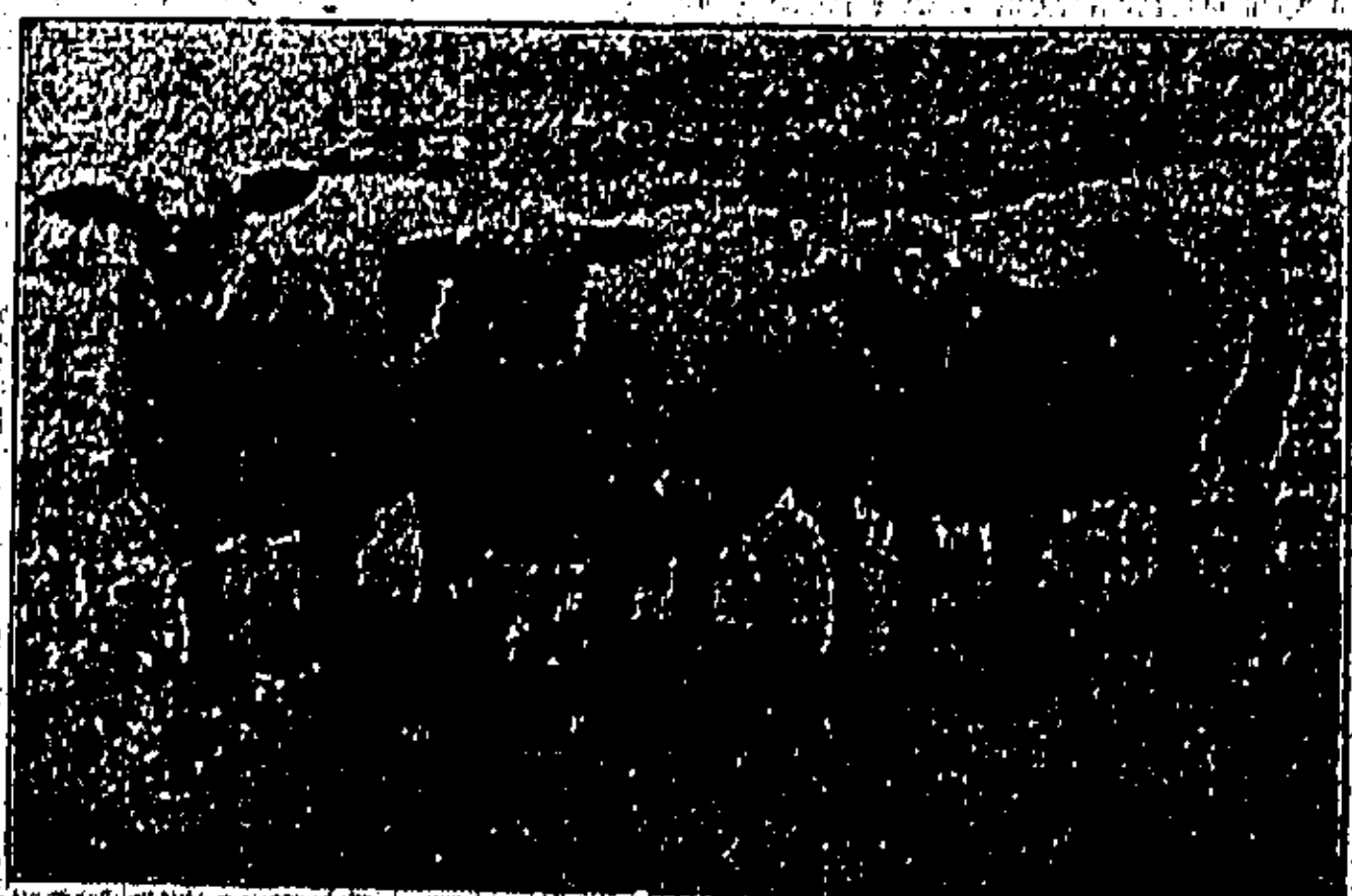
DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**A CRITICAL INSPECTION
OF OUR
MILK, MEATS, POULTRY AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS REVEALS THE SECRET
OF THE SUCCESS AND POPULARITY OF EVERYTHING
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.**

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
ARE IN CHARGE OF COMPETENT PERSONS, WHO STUDY
THE NEEDS OF CUSTOMERS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH
THE OBJECT OF FURNISHING THE COLONY WITH
CLEAN & WHOLESOME FOOD.
THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER, NO OTHER COLONY OR
TOWN IN THE EAST ENJOYS.

**OUR WATCHWORDS:
PURITY & EXCELLENCE.**



SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par. Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$817 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	820	790	{£2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	365	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$895	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$890	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$147	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	147	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	395	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$44.90	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	450	480	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$3.75	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	52 1/2	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	21 1/4	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	21 1/4	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$102	{60,000 £5 } {60,000 }	all		79 Jan.	50 Sept.	101	96	{Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	92 1/6	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	94 1/6	92 1/6	{Interim off 1/- a/c 1914. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s. ex	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	37	{£1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$116	20,000	\$100	all	86 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$35 sa. b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	35	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/6 Dec.	33 1/6	32/-	{Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	32 1/6	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	375	360	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/6	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/6 Nov.	32 1/6	32 1/6	1/- mak. 7 1/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	59 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 1/2	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	81	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	100			94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{£2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	88 Nov.	108 1/2	108	{£3 for year ending 31.12.14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.80	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.80	45 cents for year 1914
H'koon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	8,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	104	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71	19,500	\$30	all	73 June	66 Feb.	71	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$164	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	164	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$71 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	13.90	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	144 1/2	134	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	87 1/2	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	98	49,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year endg 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8 1/2	125,000	\$20	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34	40,000	£5	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	6.85	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$39 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	39 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184	6,600	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	4.85 b. x	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.20	5	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.38	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	38	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	None
Do (New) 80 cts. b.		50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	\$4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	None
Societates Pulpes et Papier-tories du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.10	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/4	3.20	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-bat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	17 1/2	16 1/2	{£1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new-year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited	\$86 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 26, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

The improvement which we recorded in our last report has been more than maintained, and values, both for investment and speculative securities, show a further advance.

Bar Silver is quoted at 23.1/8 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9.7/16 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in at \$810, \$815 and \$820 closing steady at the latter figure.

Marine Insurances.—There are buyers of Cantons at \$365. Unions have advanced from \$880 to \$895 and buyers. Yangtze are quoted from the North at \$240 buyers, Ex73, and North Chinas at Tls. 170 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have had a sharp rise from \$137 to \$148 with sales at intermediate rates—the market closed with buyers at \$148 and sellers at \$150. Hongkong Fires are firm with buyers offering \$395 and no sellers under \$400.

Shipping.—Douglas's have advanced from \$43 to \$52, sales and buyers and Indo-Chinas from \$96 to \$102 buyers. China and Manilas are in demand at \$4.90. There are sellers of Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$21 1/4 and Shell Transports at 98/- cum dividend.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a firm market with buyers offering \$68 1/2. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted at \$52 1/2, after sales at the rate; Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 51 1/2 buyers and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 81 buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been dealt in at various rates from \$113 to \$116, closing with buyers at \$116. Luzons have advanced from \$20 1/2 to \$33 buyers with only a few shares changing hands at intermediate rates.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$116, Kowloon Lands at \$40, West Points at \$71 and Hongkong Land Investments at \$108 1/2.

Mining.—With the exception of Langkats, which have declined from Tls. 40 to Tls. 38 buyers, there are no changes under this heading.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$71, Ewo's at Tls. 164 after sales at Tls. 165, Kung Yike at Tls. 13.00, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 98 and Sze Chee at Tls. 44.

Miscellaneous.—China Dornas have buyers at \$91 and sellers at \$100. China Light and Powers are wanted at \$4, China Providents at \$8 1/2, Dairy Farms at \$34, Green Island Cement at \$6.85, Hongkong Electric at \$39 1/2 after sales at \$40, Low Level Trams at \$5.15, Steam Laundries at \$2.10, Union Water-bats at \$17 and Wm. Powells at \$64.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.45 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Marks.....Nom.
T/T 1/9 7/16	Demand Germany..... 2.30 1/2
Demand 1/9 1/2	T/T France..... 2.31
30 d/s 1/9 9/16	Demand Paris..... 2.31
60 d/s 1/9 3/8	On Haiphong..... 8 1/4 prem.
4 m/s 1/9 11/16	On Saigon..... 8
T/T Shanghai..... 78 1/2	On Bangkok..... 86
Private 30 d/s eight..... 76 1/2	
T/T Singapore..... 76 1/2	Buying.
T/T Japan..... 87 1/2	4 m/s L/C..... 1/10 1/16
T/T India..... 135 1/2	4 m/s D.P..... 1/10 3/16
Demand India..... 135 1/2	6 m/s L/C..... 1/10 5/16
T/T Bombay..... 135 1/2	30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 5/16
Demand Bombay..... 135 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4
T/T Calcutta..... 135 1/2	4 m/s Marks..... Nom.
Demand Calcutta..... 135 1/2	4 m/s France..... 2.41 1/2
Demand Manila..... 87 1/2	6 m/s France..... 2.46 1/2
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 3/4	Gold Leaf per tael..... \$58
Demand, New York 42 7/8	Sovereign..... \$11.05 nom.
T/T Java..... 107 3/4	Bar Silver ready..... 23 1/16 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces \$19 5/8	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$ 87/8
Chinese... 10 " \$19 5/8	Hongkong 10 " \$ 87/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOREA. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... \$1,200,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, London, Lyons, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, London, Lyons, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya.	Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, London, Lyons, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, London, Lyons, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund..... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up... £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up

